THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY DEC. 14. 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 688, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEHLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them one year's postage was 20 cts.

——We regret to learn that Major Chas. H. Shriner, late of Mifflinburg, but now of Freeport, Ill., has been sick for some time.

——Loeb's keep the finest and latest styles of dress goods in the county, which you can buy at city prices.

——Last Wednesday to Saturday, G we had terribly stormy weather. The thermometer below zero. On night last we had nearly an inch The weather for nearly three weeks been cold, and the ground is frozen depth of several inches.

——Newman will sell you a hat for that will cost you $1.00 at other st Try Newman and be convinced th sells cheaper than anybody else in country.

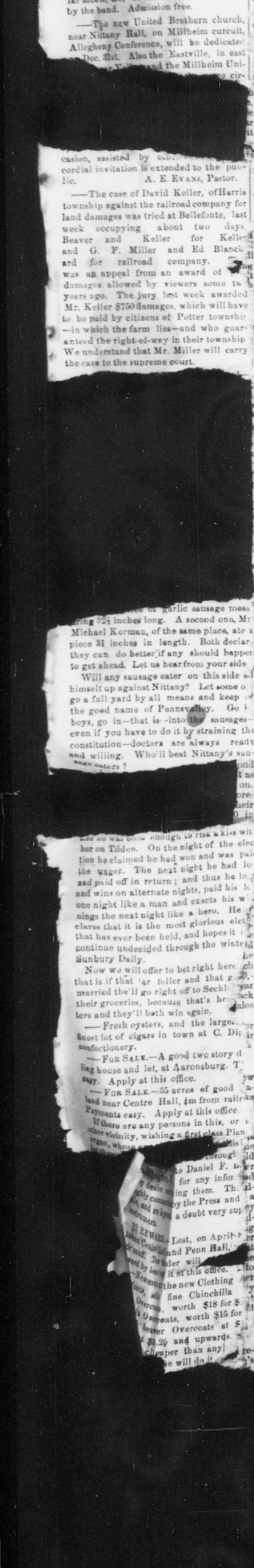
——We had another inch of snow Monday night,—ground is covered b not enough to make sleighing.

——John Musser, of Aaronsburg, dangerously ill from typhoid fever. M S. Rote, of same place, who also had severe attack of this disease, is able to about again.

——The Centre Hall Cornet Band will hold a Festival during the holidays commencing Thursday evening Dec. 28 and closing Saturday night following—open day and night. Oysters, ice cream, regular meals, &c, will be furnished. Music by the band. Admission free.

——The new United Brethern church, near Nittany Hall, on Millheim circuit, Allegheny Conference, will be dedicated Dec. 31st. Also the Eastville, in east and the Millheim Uni- cir- cordial invitation is extended to the public. A. E EVANS, Pastor.

——The case of David Keller, of Harris township against the railroad company for land damages was tried at Bellefonte, last week occupying about two days. Beaver and Keller for Keller and G. F. Miller and Ed Blanchard for railroad company. was an appeal from an award of damages allowed by viewers some years ago. The jury last week awarded Mr. Keller $750 damages, which will have to be paid by citizens of Potter township —in which the farm lies—and who guaranteed the right-of-way in their township We understand that Mr. Miller will carry the case to the supreme court.



——For garlic sausage meas- ring 32½ inches long. A second one, Mr. Michael Korman, of the same place, ate a piece 31 inches in length. Both declare they can do better if any should happen to get ahead. Let us hear from your side.

Will any sausage eater on this side of himself up against Nittany? Let some o go a full yard by all means and keep the good name of Pennsvalley. Go i boys, go in—that is—into the sausages—even if you have to do it by straining the constitution—doctors are always ready and willing. Who'll beat Nittany's sausage eaters?

——For SALE.—A good two story d ling house and lot, at Aaronsburg. T easy. Apply at this office.

——For SALE.—35 acres of good land near Centre Hall, 4m from railroa Payments easy. Apply at this office.

If there are any persons in this, or other vicinity, wishing a first class Pian organ, whose [illegible] to Daniel F. B for any infor- ing them. Th- by the Press and a doubt very sup-

Lost, on April Centre Hall and Penn Hall, a der will [illegible] ward by leaving it at this office.

Have just received the new Clothing fine Chinchilla worth $18 for $ Overcoats, worth $15 for $ better Overcoats at $ $3.25 and upwards. Cheaper than any re- to will do it

Lincoln, Johnson, and C[illegible] Grant is the daughter

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

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The Story of Tweed.

William M. Tweed was born at No. 24 Cherry street, in the Fourth ward of New York city, April 3, 1823, where his father and his grandfather lived before him, the latter being a Scotchman. His father was a chairmaker at No. 5 Cherry street. William worked in his early days at chairmaking, but was subsequently employed by Isaac Fryer, saddler, at No. 277 Pearl street, as errand boy. His father's business prospering he was sent to school at the Rev. John T. Halsey's school, at Elizabeth, N. J. Here he was an assiduous student. Returning to New York, he was clerk to J. & G. C. Alexander, tobacco dealers, at No. 107 Front street, at $50 a year. His father meanwhile having become one of the firm of D. Berrien & Co., brushmakers, at 357 Pearl street, he became a clerk there, and after two years became a junior partner. After being there several years he went into the chair business with his brother, Richard Tweed, Jr., at No. 5 Cherry street. He had an extensive trade, and the profits were large; but he went to Wall street, dealt in Erie, lost largely, but partially retrieved his losses. He then turned professional politician, and became king of Tammany. In 1851 he was elected alderman of the Seventh ward, in no small degree owing to his connection with the American engine company, better known as Big Six. Later on he was elected Congressman for the Fifth district. In Congress he spoke for admission into the Union of Kansas and Nebraska. In 1856 he was elected school commissioner of the Seventh ward. On January 1, 1858, he took his seat as supervisor, the board being then first established, and later on he was elected third time a member of it. On January 1, 1863, he became deputy street commissioner, under Mr. Charles J. Cornell. In 1867 he became State Senator. As far back as 1844 he became a member of the Tammany society, and in 1869 he became its chief sachem. As chairman of the Democratic general committee he made his power deeply felt; likewise as president of the American club. Tweed married in 1844, and had eight children—four boys and four girls.

On the twenty-seventh of October Tweed was arrested and gave bail immediately for $1,000,000. He was again arrested on charge of felony on the fifteenth of December and held in custody, bailed out on the following day. On the twenty-second of November, he was committed to the Tombs, a week later was removed to Blackwell's island to undergo a sentence to twelve years' imprisonment.

On the twenty-second of June, 1875, Mr. Tweed was taken to Ludlow street jail, New York, for the purpose of producing him later in the supreme court. O casionally the warden took him out riding to Central Park in a close carriage, and likewise to visit his family. On the fourth of December, while at his wife's residence, he gave the warden and one of the prison keepers the slip, and the next they heard of him was his arrival in Spain and his arrest on the seventeenth of last September.

Tweed on the Franklin.

As for Tweed's behavior during the voyage, said an officer on the Franklin, I may say that he acted a perfect gentleman. He impressed us all very favorably. He seemed to have the true grit in him. He was very sociable indeed. His saloon had, before he came on board, been used as a smoking-room for the officers, and it was quite natural for them to drop in after dinner to talk with Tweed or to play a game of whist or euchre with him. And the old gentleman was always pleased to see the officers. He treated them very politely. He enjoyed most of all his little games of cards with them, and he really played a very sharp and lively hand at almost anything. The officers were directed never to speak to Tweed about his New York troubles, and they were very careful to obey instructions. On the other hand, Tweed had very little to say on the subject. I don't know that I ever heard him speak of the matter except in the most general way, such as to say that he was very willing to get back to America. He was very fond of reading, and spent all of his time, when not in company with the officers, in poring over the newspapers that we gave him and such books as he could procure. Upon the political situation he was exceedingly entertaining. He seemed to be thoroughly posted in New York politics, and gave us occasional funny stories upon how elections had been carried in the city. His reminiscences of the fourth ward were perhaps the most interesting. Tweed was told that he need not be backward about asking for anything he might want. Whatever the ship contained was at his disposal. He asked for very little, however. He was apparently quite contented with what he received. He had a servant whose sole business was to attend to his wants. His meals were served in his own room from the officers' mess. He ate with good appetite and apparent relish. He never drank wine or spirits of any kind except when he was unwell. He would then take moderately of some plain drink. He did not smoke at all, although the officers frequently burned their cigars in his saloon. The ship's surgeon reported that Tweed's constant confinement in his room would probably have an injurious effect upon his health, and upon the surgeon's recommendation the captain urged Tweed to take an airing on deck every day. He tried it once, and after that declined to avail himself of the liberty tendered him. He said that he had caught cold by the airing and feared to repeat it. We were disposed to think, however, that he declined to exercise because he felt that it was humiliating for him to walk the deck in company with an officer as guard.

Domestic Life of the Presidents.

Washington was married, but had no children. Adams was married and had one son, whom he lived to see President. Jefferson was a widower; his wife died twenty years before his election. They had six children, all daughters, of whom only two survived infancy. Madison was married, but had no children. His wife was the most elegant woman that ever adorned the Presidential mansion. She survived him, and was for many years the pride of Washington society, having lived to listen to Henry Clay's farewell speech in the Senate. Monroe was married, and so was John Quincy Adams. Jackson was a widower, and so was Van Buren and Harrison. Tyler was a widower when he entered office, but soon afterward married the heiress, Miss Gardiner, of Cincinnati. He was the only President that married during his term of office. Polk was a married man, and his wife survived him a number of years. General Taylor was a widower. Pierce was a married man, but Buchanan was [illegible]

Administering the Oath.

Chief Justice Marshall of the United States administered the oath of office to Presidents of the United States nine times, from Nov. 4, 1801, to March 5, 1833; Chief Justice Taney seven times, from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1861, and Chief Justice Chase three times, from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1873. The oath was administered to George Washington, the first President of the United States, by the chancellor of the State of New York in New York city, April 30th, 1789, the chancellor exclaiming, as the oath was taken: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"

WELL PROVIDED FOR.—It is calculated that five hundred and seventy-six million francs passed through the hands of Louis Napoleon during the eighteen years of his reign. Of this remains a fortune of 11,844,809 in France, and about 26,600,000 in England, the United States, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Algiers and Corsica. The ex-empress and her son have therefore still nearly $8,000,000 with which to console themselves.

THE NEXT WORLD'S FAIR.

The Preparations for the Exposition of 1878 at Paris.

The preparations for the next great world's fair, which opens at Paris May 1, 1878, are going forward actively and harmoniously. From all parts of Paris will be visible the two immense towers eighty metres in height, say 260 feet, flanking the Trocadero. A flight of seventeen broad steps conducts to the palace, before the portico of which a wide terrace stretches from one extremity to the other. The principal entrance is at the middle, and at each end are two immense domes in iron and glass, surmounted by lanterns and flagstaffs. The gardens stretch on either side of the facade between the palace and the avenues, and contain a vast number of small buildings, kiosks, model farms, cottages, cafes, greenhouses and the like. The center is left unoccupied for the better convenience of spectators.

On the other side of the Champ de Mars is the railroad station, a light iron building in the Swiss style. A tunnel before the bridge of Jena toward Grenelle and a covered way on the other side of the Seine between Paris and Passy leave more room for carriages and pedestrians. The boats, fishing implements, and all articles connected with navigation and life saving occupy the two banks of the Seine. To the bridge of Jena is to be added another wide metal roadway, greatly increasing its capacity.

The Trocadero, too, is occupied with various minor buildings disposed in an artificial park, while from its summit tumbles a cascade of water 160 feet wide, falling in several descents to a lake occupying what was the square where met the avenues of Jena and Delessert. From this lake the different parks and shrubberies will be watered. The palace of the Trocadero is from one pavilion to the other four hundred meters, or say 1,330 feet in length, the pavilions at the extremities being brought forward slightly toward the Champ de Mars and connected with the great central rotunda, from the foot of which the cascade, by galleries forming segments of a semi-circle. The great hall of the rotunda, in which an immense organ is to be placed, will be used for concerts and the distribution of prizes. It has a large parterre, two rows of boxes, and above all an amphitheater, and will seat 8,000 people. Round the concert-room outside, giving access to the boxes, are double galleries closed from the weather and affording to promenaders a splendid view of the city. On either side are peristyles opening on the Place de Trocadero on the side of the Bois de Boulogne. Above them are the offices of the managers and committees; they also serve as vestibules to the two great curved galleries that run from the central rotunda to the pavilions. These galleries are in a succession of halls; before each is a light covered portico running the whole length.

To the palace of the Champ de Mars, as has already been said (advantage having been taken of the difference in grade to give the building a commanding appearance not possessed by that of 1867), seventeen steps conduct. Twenty-seven doors open from the terrace into a gallery one thousand feet long, eighty wide and fifty high. Domes at the extremities are furnished that are much higher. The galleries for machinery, instead of being circular as they were in 1867, are straight, and so give the spectator a more impressive view. Each is 650 metres, or over 1,200 feet in length—that to the left being devoted to French exhibits; the other to those of other countries. Both run toward the military school, meeting in a large vestibule and gallery combined. These large machinery galleries and vestibules inclose an oblong area devoted to buildings for the display of textile fabrics, etc.; others running parallel with the avenues de Labourdonnaye and de Suffren will contain food products. The fine arts department is in the middle of the palace, isolated by two avenues from the industrial departments, and occupying eight pavilions, each containing one large and four smaller halls. These avenues meet at the center in a garden about as large as that of the Palais Royal, with kiosks and a basin and fountains.

The state has advanced 35,000 francs to make the necessary preparations for this festival.

A Wedding Accident.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives further particulars of the frightful accident which befell a wedding party that left that city late at night for a neighboring town. The party consisted of some forty persons, and were bound for the farm of Mr. Bramlage, at Blue Rock. The wedding was to take place at the farm the following morning, and the traveling party expected to reach the place about daylight. The road along which they were traveling at the time of the accident follows a creek which it crosses and recrosses at several points. At the scene of the accident another stream joins and is crossed by a bridge twenty-five feet above the bed of the creek. The bridge is a ricketty wooden structure, with feeble plank railings on either side, and of a width barely sufficient to allow the passage of one wagon. The party reached this bridge about two o'clock in the morning. In the profound darkness one wheel of the foremost vehicle suddenly rolled off the roadway, bringing the whole weight of the overburdened wagon against the shattered balustrade. This gave way and the wagon, with its living freight, thundered down into the creek below, bringing one of the horses along. The other animal, strange to say, remained on the bridge. The larger portion of the party were injured, some of them badly, but no lives were lost. None of the party could give any account of the position in which the vehicle landed. They only remembered a sudden jolt in the dark, a great crash of breaking wood, the shock of an unexpected and terrible fall, sudden pain and shrieks of agony in the darkness. Fortunately, assistance soon came and the sufferers were tenderly cared for. It is a curious circumstance that the animal which fell the whole distance of twenty-five feet received no other injury than a slight skinning of one foreleg.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

An Non-Partisan View of the Situation—Something for All to Read.

The great mass of intelligent people in this part of the country at least, whether they are Republicans or Democrats, says George Wm. Curtis, do not believe that violence is a remedy for wrongs perpetrated under the form of law. They believe that it is better for every reason that an election, even that of President, although doubtful and questionable, if consummated under unquestionable sanctions of law, shall be respected until under unquestionable sanctions of law it can be reversed. That condition of society in which persons fly to arms to annul a law which they do not like, or to oppose the execution of a law which they believe to be unjustly or corruptly administered, is anarchy. It is that situation which invites and compels the interference of a single strong and supreme will, and ends in absolute military despotism. These are the most elementary axioms with all intelligent men in this country, of whatever party. The duty of the press of every party at this time is to repeat and emphasize them. And the duty of the intelligent leaders of every party who hold these simple and American principles is to impress them upon their followers, and especially upon Congress.

The papers are full of speculation upon what may happen in certain contingencies. But the real patriotic character and will of the country in both parties are resolved that serious trouble shall not happen in any possible contingency arising from the disputed election. That resolution must make itself effectively felt. And it can do so by insisting that Congress shall by common understanding provide in season against any possible trouble at the time of counting and declaring the electoral vote. There are plainly two ways in which this can be done. One is to agree to act harmoniously under the present provision of the Constitution which requires the president of the Senate to open all the certificates from the States in presence of the Senate and the House, after which the votes are to be counted, and the person having the votes of a majority of the electors appointed is to be President. This view regards the counting as merely ministerial. At present this is the only provision. If no other be made, this will govern. The other way is to agree that if any question be raised by a member of either House, the objection shall be disposed of in a manner that shall be accepted by both sides as final.

There are undoubtedly objections to be urged against both courses, as against any plan whatever. But we are now apparently in a situation where it would be wise to adopt some plan. Under existing circumstances, it may be said that the first plan would [illegible] elect Mr. Hayes, and the second might favor Mr. Tilden, and that consequently the Republican Senate would prefer the first, and the Democratic House some other. But the question in its essence is neither Republican nor Democratic. In deciding it Congress would act in the spirit of a national convention, seeking only the common welfare, and not a party advantage. If it be answered that Congress is an assembly of hot partisans, and cannot be expected to act patriotically, we reply that the resolution of the country in this emergency is not partisan, but patriotic, and it must compel Congress to act in its own spirit. The plan which is most coincident with the simple provisions of the Constitution is undoubtedly preferable. It is most in harmony with the State basis of the electoral system, which vests the choice of President in the majority of the State electors, and not in the majority of the popular vote. The Constitution, according to the best commentators, makes the function of opening the certificates and counting the votes purely ministerial.

This has been naturally the Democratic view, and there can be no doubt that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution. The States were to elect the President and send to Congress a certificate of their choice. If there were questions of the validity of the election, they were to be settled in the States, and Congress has by law authorized the governors of the States to certify the choice of electors. The intention evidently is that the counting in Congress shall be merely ministerial, and such a view is most harmonious with the whole spirit of the electoral system. Mr. Whyte, Senator from Maryland, a Democrat of the straitest sect, held in the Senate that the two Houses of Congress were present at the counting only as spectators; and in reply to a question of Mr. Morton he said that if two returns appeared, each purporting to be the lawful return from a State, the Vice President was clothed by the Constitution with power to decide between them.

But sensible men will be prepared for every contingency which may arise. There is no doubt that there might be a question raised as to the reception of a State vote. This, indeed, was considered a case so probable that Congress in 1865, by a joint rule, provided for throwing out the vote of a State. Such a case is hardly ever more likely to arise than when the choice of a President depends upon a single vote, and when the returns from any State which would be decisive are asserted to be suspicious. That must be considered to be the present case, and it is therefore one for which provision should be made, and made betimes. We are not of those who hold that Congress will not respond to the desire of the country that a judicious and peaceful solution of the present situation shall be provided. The really vital point now is, not that we shall have a Republican President nor a Democratic President, but that we shall have a President under recognized forms of law. No sane man wishes civil strife, and every educated man knows that republics have always been destroyed by the fury of party spirit. We have merely reached in this country a situation which has been foreseen, but for which we have failed to provide. Sensible men on both sides are conscious of the flaw in their party titles.

Suppose the decision to rest on Louisiana or Florida. No honest and well informed Republican would deny that acts of the Republican returning board in Louisiana have been suspicious; no honest Democrat would deny that there has been Democratic bulldozing in certain parishes. Again, if Democrats have terrorized the colored voter in the Southern States, there has been Republican trickery to outwit it. The cry of fraud and the misrepresentation are universal upon all sides. Under such circumstances, the simple, plain, patriotic duty of every good citizen and honorable journal is, not to shout "fraud," and "plot," and "usurpation," and "bulldozing," and "rascal," and "scoundrel," and "resistance," and "two Presidents," but to insist that Congress shall take care that all pretense for trouble be removed. If nothing be done, we have the Constitution for our guide; and every intelligent man knows that the way out of the snarl is to hold fast to the forms of law.

"Every heart knows its own misery," she said, as she looked into the nest and saw that those Cochin China eggs that had cost her $3 per dozen had hatched out Muscovy ducks.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

On the night before the meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, two companies of United States troops took possession of the State House at Columbia. The board of canvassers of the State, arrested by order of the supreme court, had previously been released. Early in the morning members of the Legislature were refused, by the troops, admission to the State House unless they held passes signed by clerk of the old House, Wm. Jones, or Gen. Dennis, of the State military. The Democratic members met in caucus at ten o'clock, and at eleven proceeded in a body to the State House to demand admission. The orders had been changed, and they were admitted after the officer of the guard had examined their credentials. All members bearing arms gave them to friends and passed the sentinels. The Democrats were headed by the members from Edgefield and Laurens, whose election is in dispute, and when they reached the door of the Legislative hall they were refused admittance, the doorkeeper declaring their credentials null and void. The Republican portion of the House meanwhile had organized. The Democratic members immediately withdrew, and a protest was read to the military in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. The protest declares: "We a majority of the members of the House of Representatives elect, protest against the refusal to admit us to the Hall of Representatives. We protest against the military power of the United States barring the passage into the State House of members elect of the Legislature. We protest against the legality of the proceedings, and especially against the army of the United States being placed for the purpose of this exclusion under the command of John B. Dennis, a partisan of Gov. Chamberlain." The protest concluded as follows: "In protesting against the barefaced usurpation, this trampling on the laws and the constitution of the State, this defiance of the highest tribunal of the State, it is our purpose to offer no resistance to this armed intervention, but to make our solemn appeal to the American people, without distinction of party. Our veneration of law, our respect for the supreme court and the usages of all legislature assemblages forbid our participation in such unprecedented and revolutionary proceedings." Gen. Hampton was called upon, and counseled peace. He said that one act of violence might precipitate bloodshed and revolution. He begged his friends to disperse, to leave the streets, and keep perfectly quiet. The Democratic members also waited upon Gen. Ruger, and protested against the intervention of the troops. The Democrats organized in a hall, and were sworn in by Judge Cook. There were sixty-four Democrats and two Republicans who voted with them, in the body. The full House is composed of 124 members, but the election of those in Laurens and Edgefield is contested by the Republicans.

The two Houses of the South Carolina Legislature continued their sessions in the same hall, with a speaker and a different set of officers presiding over each body. Generally, while one body was transacting business the other listened, but at times members of both bodies would leave the floor. After a continuous session of twenty-four hours a compromise was proposed, but not accepted by both Houses, and therefore failed. It was expected that on the day of the count of the gubernatorial vote Gen. Ruger, with the United States troops, would exclude the members from the two disputed districts, but this was not done. Both bodies seemed disposed to hold their position at all hazards, and not vacate unless compelled to do so by force. The Democratic body at this time claimed that if they were not interfered with from Washington they would win, and declared that if they were interfered with and Chamberlain was declared elected, they would set up a dual government, with Hampton as governor, their own State officers and legislature, and then the citizens would decide which government they would obey.

Gen. Ruger, in charge of the United States troops in Charleston, telegraphs to Gen. Sherman that he has carefully abstained from interference with the organization of the South Carolina Legislature from the first. He placed troops in the State House upon the application of Gov. Chamberlain, and because he believed this was necessary to prevent order. He says: "A person at the door of the House, and who claimed authority to examine the certificates of those claiming to be members prior to their admission to the hall—but who, I think, had no legal authority for so doing—applied to the officer in command of the troops placed in the corridor for the preservation of the peace, for assistance, on the ground that he was being pressed upon and could not perform his duty. The soldiers were placed as stated. As soon as I was fully informed of the circumstances I ordered the soldiers withdrawn, as I had previously informed Gov. Chamberlain that I should confine my action to the preservation of the peace, and should do nothing with reference to keeping the doors of the rooms of meeting of the Houses, or the rooms themselves, unless it became necessary because of a breach of the peace which the civil officers of the Houses should be unable to restore. No act was done by the soldiers except that of their presence, as stated; but, whilst they were so present, persons claiming the right of entrance under certificate of the clerk of the supreme court were refused admission."

After a continued session of the two Legislatures in South Carolina for five days, it was announced that the State constabulary, sustained by the United States troops, would eject the delegations from Edgefield and Laurens. As soon as this was fully announced, the Democratic House left in a body and went to the hall they had previously occupied. They had been in joint occupation with the Republican House for five days. Hamilton, Reddish, Meyers and Westbury, four of the Mackey House, went with the Democrats. This insured the strength of the Democrats, with certificates, to sixty members. The Democrats have, in addition to these sixty, the eight members from Edgefield and Laurens, who hold the certificates of the supreme court, making sixty-eight in all.

By the burning of a baggage car on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, the trunk of the traveling salesman for the New York jewelry house of Carter, Hawkins & Sloan was consumed. It contained sample jewelry to the amount of $25,000. It is proposed to assay the ashes of the car with a view of saving the gold..... The Minnesota supreme court rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the inebriate asylum law, by which a tax of $10 per annum is levied upon each saloon keeper and dealer in liquors for the maintenance of an asylum for inebriates, now in course of erection at Rochester..... A San Diego press dispatch says that a letter has been received from San Rafael, the capital of Lower California, confirming the report that Gov. Villagerano's government had been overturned, but says that the fact is that Villagerano himself is a revolutionist in favor of Diaz. He has been arrested and sent to Guaymas on charges of rebellion, abuse of the election laws, fraudulent practices, etc. There is a universal feeling in favor of the new government..... Gold is daily drawn from the European banks to be forwarded to this country..... The official canvass of New Jersey gives Tilden 115,956; Hayes, 103,519, and Cooper, 712; Tilden's majority being 12,445. .....California's canvass, excepting one county, give Hayes 78,608 and Tilden 75,841. .....Indiana's official figures show Tilden received 213,526 votes; Hayes, 207,911, and Cooper, 9,533.....Senator Ransom has been re-elected by the North Carolina Legislature. .....One of Gen. Crook's officers has captured an Indian village of one hundred lodges. .....North Carolina's official vote gives Tilden 122,580 and Hayes 106,402, Tilden's majority being 16,178.....The Florida canvassing board gives the Republican majorities in the State as 7,460, and the majorities in Democratic counties as 7,418. This would leave a Republican majority of forty-two. The Republicans protested against the returns of sixteen counties being received, and the Democrats against those of nine counties, and all of these will be contested. The returns from one small county were not in and not canvassed.

The statue symbolizing religious liberty, erected by the Hebrew order of B'nai B'rith in the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, was unveiled in the presence of a large crowd..... There has been a great fire in the city of Yedo, Japan. It was one of the most destructive which has taken place in many years. The foreign settlement was partially destroyed..... An incendiary fire at Enfield, Mass., destroyed ten stores and a tenement block. Loss, $18,500; insurance, $8,500.....Massachusetts' vote for governor numbered 256,904 this year against 173,185 last year. The vote was divided: Rice, Rep., 137,665; Adams, Dem, 106,850; Baker, Labor Reform, Prohibition and Woman Suffrage, 12,274; scattering, 115..... Thanksgiving was generally observed throughout the country. The various asylums and correctional institutions of New York city feasted their inmates in a bountiful manner. .....New York's grain business is shown to be declining in comparison with that of other Atlantic ports..... Hayti is in a fevered state, as a new revolution is looked for at any time. .....The fearful hurricane which visited the little island of Grand Caymanas, in the West Indies, last month has not left a fruit tree standing. The sea was so high and so furious that it actually washed over the island, which is low and at its broadest part only two miles broad. The government of Jamaica has sent a vessel of war with provisions for the suffering inhabitants..... Unsuccessful attempts were made to burn the Congregational and Unitarian churches in Laconia, N. H.....New Jersey elected four Democratic and three Republican Congressmen..... Illinois' official figures: Hayes, 277,226; Tilden, 258,602, and Cooper, 17,169.

The schooner Equal, of Rockland, Me., from New York to Winterport, was run down and sunk off Cape Cod. The captain was lost and the rest of the crew were saved..... While Robert Lee, of New York, was sitting at the supper table with his wife and nine-year-old daughter, he took a new revolver from his pocket to show them, when it was discharged in some manner, the ball entering the brain of the little girl and causing instant death..... According to the treasury statement the public debt at the close of November amounted to $2,221,685,785.89, less $132,349,686.47 cash in the treasury—an increase during the month of $457,662.64. The amount of coin in the treasury is $79,881,471.24; the amount of currency, $11,743,215.23, and the special deposits for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,725,000.....Rhode Island's Legislature elected a Presidential elector in the place of Mr. Corliss, who is a United States Centennial commissioner..... Incendiaries started several fires in New Orleans and an immense conflagration resulted therefrom—the fire department being comparatively helpless for lack of water. One hundred and twelve houses were destroyed with their contents, including twenty on Columbia street, twenty-four on Robertson street, thirty-two on Villere street, three on Marie street and ten and St. Ann's church on Esplanade street. A few of the structures were palatial residences, but the majority were occupied by poor families who lost their all and will suffer intensely during the winter. During the progress of the conflagration a colored man, in the act of firing a building, was fired at unsuccessfully, and made his escape. Twenty firemen were more or less injured by accidents during the excitement..... A dozen buildings on the Exhibition grounds at Philadelphia, belonging to the board of finance, which aggregated $2,500,000 in their construction, realized at auction sale only $296,160. The Main building, being the only one of the principal structures put up for sale, realized $200,000, and was bought for the Permanent Exhibition Co. The original cost was $1,600,000..... A colored man named Crutcher was hanged by a mob in the woods near Nicholasville, Ky., for attempting an outrage upon the wife of J. G. Cogar, white.

In a game of football between the Harvard and Yale freshmen the former were successful..... One thousand houses have been swept from Adrianople by an inundation..... A terrific gale prevailed throughout Great Britain and much damage was done by floods. Numerous shipping disasters are also recorded. .....An illicit distillery in New York was seized by officials, who left two of their number in charge over night. During the evening the watchmen were overpowered by a crowd of men, who then loaded forty-one barrels of spirits on a truck and drove off..... Official returns from Nevada give Hayes a majority of 1,089..... Sixteen Icelanders and fourteen Indians have died at White Mud river, in British America, of the smallpox. Between there and Gimli, a distance of thirty miles, the disease is in every house. The government storehouse has been converted into a hospital, to which all patients are removed, their dwellings being burned..... The steamer Mary, of the Morgan line, for a Texas port, was lost with the entire cargo, the joint value being $125,000; no insurance. No lives were lost.... Keouf & Co.'s planing mill at Milton, Pa., was destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have had an incendiary origin. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $18,000; insurance, $10,000..... Irene A. V. House, who shot and killed her husband at Lawrence station, N. J., several months ago, has been gradually lapsing into insanity for some time and has been confined in the Trenton lunatic asylum. .....Scarlet fever is raging to an alarming extent throughout the Western States.

The record of drowning, while skating, is headed this year by Jefferson Verrill and Luther Thurton, of Raymond, Me..... A revolution has broken out in the Argentine republic, headed by Col. Alsina, minister of war..... A large bronze bust of Horace Greeley, erected by contributions from admirers, was unveiled in Greenwood cemetery..... The reports from the famine stricken districts of India are about the same—no rain; no crops. In Bombay the prospects are lighter, but the cholera has set in..... Sitting Bull and his allies have moved toward the Lower Powder and Little Missouri rivers and Crook's command will follow them up..... The secretary of the treasury submitted to the House of Representatives the estimates of appropriations required for the public service for the fiscal year ending with June, 1878. These are: For Congress, $5,988 250; executive proper, $78,400; Department of State, $1,449,657; Treasury department, $165,248,389; War department, $54,251,355; Navy department, $22,501,968; Interior department, $38,806,728; Post-office department, $6,626,647; Department of Justice, $4,422,990; Department of Agriculture, $227 220. Total, $299,611,668. These estimates are $15,000,000 less than those for 1877, and Congress appropriated $47,500,000 less than the total estimates for that year..... The official vote of Oregon, as declared by the canvassers gives a Republican majority of 1,165. A protest was filed, signed by Senator Kelly and eight other Democrats, against the issuance of a certificate as Presidential elector to Watts, and in favor of giving it to the elector who has the next highest vote on file.

The returning board of Louisiana has returned as elected all of the Hayes electors, giving the lowest Hayes elector over the highest Tilden elector more than three thousand majority. The following are the figures: Lowest Hayes elector, 74,009; highest Tilden elector, 70,568; highest Hayes elector, 75,135. They declare the entire Republican State ticket elected by 3,500 and a Republican majority in the Legislature. The secretary of State personally served notice on the electors that they were elected..... The State Senate and Republican House of South Carolina, in joint session, after the passage of a concurrent resolution, met and canvassed the vote for governor and lieutenant-governor. The counties of Edgefield and Laurens were thrown out, when the Democratic Senators retired from the hall. When the returns were canvassed, Lieut.-Gov. Greaves and Speaker Mackey declared Chamberlain elected by 3,044 votes majority. They then adjourned. Hampton addressed several thousand persons, counseling the utmost quiet, and saying that the whole campaign was one of peace, and the people must trust him for a few days longer, and then victory would be assured. He said he was legally elected by 75,000 white and 17,000 colored voters, and he intended to be governor..... In Cincinnati all the pool-rooms have declared the election bets on President off..... The President's message di appointed everybody. It was expected that the message would be devoted almost entirely to the Presidential complication, but it is not..... The Brooklyn Theater was burned during the performance of a play. The audience and actors had difficulty in escaping with their lives.

The disaster at the Brooklyn Theater was one of the most terrible that has taken place for a long time. The end of the evening performance was drawing near, when suddenly an alarm of fire was given. The audience arose at once and made a rush for the doors. The strong trampled down the weak and over one hundred lives were lost. It was not believed up to the time the fire had burned out that more than one or two lives had been lost, but as soon as the firemen could enter the building the remains of the unfortunates were found lying all through the building—many of these women and children. The remains of the unfortunates were so badly burned that it was almost impossible to identify them.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

On the opening of the session the certificates of election of Jerome B. Chaffee and Henry M. Teller, United States Senators from the State of Colorado, were presented. In drawing for terms, Mr. Chaffee drew for the long and Mr. Teller for the short term.

Mr. Davis (Dem.), of West Virginia, presented the credentials of Samuel Price, appointed United States Senator from West Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. A. T. Caperton.

The new Senators, together with Mr. Blaine, of Maine, whose appointments were laid before the Senate last summer, advanced to the desk of the presiding officer and were sworn in by him. Mr. Price taking the modified oath.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, submitted a resolution, which was read, ordered to be printed and lie on the table. It provides that the committee on privileges and elections when appointed be and it is hereby instructed to inquire and report as soon as may be—first, whether in any of the elections named in the second section of the Fourteenth amendment in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi in the years 1875 or 1876, the right of any portion of such inhabitants and citizens to vote has been in any wise denied or abridged; second, to what extent such denial or abridgement has been carried; by what means such denial or abridgement has been accomplished, and by whom.

The resolution also provides for inquiry as to the eligibility of any person elected on the seventh of November last.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution, which was ordered to be printed and lie on the table, recommending a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States by the direct vote of the people, which was read, and it was ordered that it lie on the table until the appointment of committees, and then be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, moved to take up for consideration the resolution submitted by him, ordering an inquiry into the late election in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama. The resolution, after much discussion and several amendments, was adopted.

Mr. Withers (Dem.), of Virginia, submitted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate, if no incompatible with the public interest, under what authority and for what purposes troops of the United States occupied Danville, Va., on the seventh of November, 1876, the day of the election. Objection was made by Mr. Edmunds, and the resolution was laid over.

A bill providing that the revised statutes shall be amended so that the election for President and Vice-President shall be held in October, and that the electoral college shall meet in the January following, was referred.

House.

In the House Samuel J. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker in place of M. C. Kerr, deceased, receiving 161 votes to eighty-two for James A. Garfield. The new Speaker on taking his seat paid a high compliment to his predecessor, saying that he was a good and great man. In concluding his remarks he said:

"The people look confidently to your moderation, to your patient, calm, firm judgment and wisdom, at this time fraught with so many perils. Let us not, I beseech of you, disappoint their just expectation and their keen sense of right, but by vigilance prevent even the slightest departure from the Constitution and laws, forgetting in the moment of difficulty that we are the adherents of a party, and only remembering that we are American citizens, with a country to save, which will be lost if unauthorized and unconstitutional acts on the part of executive officers be not frowned down at once with relentlessness and unsparing condemnation."

The following new members, elected to fill vacancies, were sworn in: Mr. Warner, of Connecticut; Mr. Frye, of Maine; Mr. Humphrey, of Indiana; Mr. Carr, of Indiana, and Mr. Stanton, of Pennsylvania.

Objection was made to the swearing in of Mr. Buttz, of South Carolina, and Mr. Belford, of Colorado. In relation to the latter, Mr. Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire and report at as early a day as possible whether Colorado is a State in the Union, and directing that until such report is received no person claiming to be a Representative from Colorado shall be sworn in as a member. The question was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Hewitt (Dem.), of New York, presented a resolution providing for the appointment of three select committees, one of fifteen members to proceed to Louisiana, one of six members to proceed to Florida, and one of nine members to proceed to South Carolina, to investigate the action of the returning or canvassing boards as to the recent elections in those States, and to report all the facts essential to an honest return of the votes for electors of President and Vice-President, and to a fair understanding thereof by the people, and whether the electoral votes of those States should be counted. The committees are to

The Centre Reporter.

REED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec. 21, 1876.

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The democratic members of the House held a caucus on 11. Among the principal speakers were Messrs. Randall Wood, Hunton, Caulfield and Carr. A determined spirit was manifested to maintain all constitutional rights of the house and to give effect to what is claimed by the democratic members to be the expressed will of the people in the recent elections. With a view to this end it was agreed on motion of Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, to procure the passage by the house of a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire and report what course the house should pursue in reference to the counting and declaration of the electoral votes and also what are the respective rights and duties of the two houses of congress, separately or jointly, in regard to the entire subject of the presidential election.

Several members, including, it is said, Messrs. Randall, Watterson and Eley, having had interviews with Governor Tilden recently, are understood to have communicated to the caucus the views expressed by him to the effect that no action except of the preliminary character above indicated should be taken concerning the existing or possible future politicel complication until after the return from the south of the house investigation committees.

This morning's publication of the statements made by the President in an interview yesterday was the subject of considerable earnest comment of an unfavorable nature, and several members asserted that the views then expressed by the President indicated a settled purpose on his part to perpetuate the power of the republican party irrespective of all political consequences.

When Grant was informed, one day last week, that the democrats of the South Carolina legislature had a constitutional quorum in the House, and were recognized by the supreme court as the lawful organization, his reply was that he "did not care a damn for the supreme court or constitution" of South Carolina The past actions of the great bull-dozer in the white-house proves what estimate he places upon courts and constitutions He has the bayonet to enforce his will where courts and constitutions do not suit him—he is a rebel against both, and should be impeached.

Postmaster Fairman, of Philadelphia, and a good officer with whom the business men of all parties in that city were satisfied, has been removed by President Grant, to please the Camerons. Fairman would not obey Cameron dictation in the National Convention and favored Blaine's nomination for president. Grant pardones the revenue thieves and put out of office the honest men of the party, and controls elections by the bayonet to keep his pet rascals in power.

Grant is bent upon mischief. Beside his warlike preparations at Washington he is doing the same thing at New York He has ordered Hancock off to San Francisco and Gen. Sheridan to New York with absolute powers. He intends to bulldoze New York, and has several iron clads in readiness for some outrage A gentleman of New York city says:

"I have been informed," said he yesterday, "by a former member of Grant's staff, that the President told him recently that if Congress brought in article or impeachment he would shut the body up in Fortress Monroe; and furthermore, that if any Northern Democratic Governors took action or made a protest against this course he would upset them."

Robertson, the outgoing U. S. Senator from South Carolina, and a republican has written a letter declining to be a candidate for re-election by the Chamberlain legislature, because he considers it an illegal body, pronounced so by the supreme court, and all its actions null and void.

The "Times" is the best Philadelphia daily, and keeps growing in the confidence of the people. Its correspondents give the most accurate and impartial version of important events, and this is particularly true of their recent accounts of affairs in the three disputed southern states.

George W. Bruce met a grizzly bear near Santa Cruz, California, and a fight began promptly. The man stabbed and shot the bear, the bear broke the man's ribs by squeezing him, and then both retreated, apparently satisfied to escape without a victory.

Sensible chaps, both, they can enjoy the fun over again now. Here, however is another hugging and shooting affair that did not end like the above—but this one had no grizzly in it:

John Staub was engaged to Mary Emma Davis in New Orleans. His business required his absence from the city for three months, and he delegated to his intimate friend, William Wibley, the duty of attending on Miss Davis during that time. The understanding was that the substitute should take the girl to entertainments, and to church, and to have general supervision of her; but he went further than that by falling in love with her. And she fell in love with him. Staub returned, learned what had come to pass, and killed Wibley with a pistol shot.

Away out in Oregon the hand of Samuel J. Tilden was shown in an attempt to prevent the electors from casting their votes for Hayes.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

Oh my how thin, and what a little sin compared with the radical hand that stole 19 electors from Tilden in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and the theft backed up by Grant's bayonets.

The democrats on 12 carried Boston by 2500 majority, for the first time for many years. No returning board can count out the democratic mayor elect.

The rascally Louisiana returning board refuses to show its work to the congressional investigating committee, now down there to look into their damnable acts, by authority congress. These scamps place themselves above courts' juries and congress, and responsible to nobody for their doings. Pretty government we're having. Refusing to show their hands, proves guilt. Congress will make these scamps show up, nevertheless.

Senator Wallace paid a visit to his family, says the Clearfield Republican arriving home on Saturday night and left for Washington on Monday morning. He says everything looks bright for the Democrats, although the Radicals are kicking up considerable dust just now. That Tilden has been elected is conceded by all fair minded Republicans, and he will be inaugurated too without any difficulty.

A NEW OUTLOOK AT WASHINGTON.

A special from Washington to the World, on 12, says there is a good deal of quiet cogitation going on here among the more far-sighted men of both parties as to the attitude and intentions of two personages who bid fair to play a much larger part in the political drama now unfolding than has been hitherto suspected. These are Senator Sherman of Ohio, and his brother, the General Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Senator Sherman, is now hard at work to secure the displacement of Senator Ferry and his own selection as President of the Senate. If Sherman is made President of the Senate he will take pains to prevent any official declaration of the election either of Hayes or Tilden, and he will do this in the interest of nobody but himself and his brother. Neither Senator Sherman nor General Sherman has any respect or liking for President Grant. In fact it is notorious that they both despise him. If no regular declaration of a President is made, or if two Presidents are declared, Senator Sherman at noon on the 4th of March will claim to be, as President of the Senate, which is a continuing body, acting President of the United States. His brother will be, by force of law and of his position, the highest officer of the United States army. On the last stroke of the clock Grant will become a private citizen, with no more legal authority over any officer or soldier of the army than the hall-boy at the White House. If he presumes to exercise any authority General Sherman will deal with him as remorselessly as he would with a drunken drummer or a riotous cabman. Any officer or soldier in the army who ventures to obey an order emanating from anybody but acting Vice-President Sherman, through General Sherman will be dealt with in like manner. The forms of law will all be with the Shermans, and the expectation (who shall say the unreasonable expectation?) of their friends is that the alarmed conservative sentiment of the country will rally to their support instantly and overwhelmingly.

Estimates by reliable and well informed persons put the number of unemployed workmen in New York at 45,375. Of this number 8,000 are common laborers and the remainder skilled mechanics. The Cincinnati Enquirer says they may take a notion to go down to Washington to see Tilden inaugurated. One thing is certain the recruiting sergeants of the party that has brought the country to its present terrible condition, will not meet with a very favorable reception from these hungry and idle men. They have had enough of Grantism.

Grant says "he don't care a d—n for the Constitution. His actions showed that long ago, with out his qualifying it with his profanity now. The sense of the people as given at the election shows that they don't care for Grant, and we trust there is pluck enough left to make him understand it, if he attempts to "bull-doze" Tilden out of a fair election.

The House of Representatives, preparatory to counting the electoral vote in February, has sent a committee to the three southern states of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, to investigate the work of the returning boards who fixed up the returns of those states. This committee is composed of men of honor and integrity, and if upon a fair investigation by them it turns out that the returning boards, at the command of Grant, Cameron and Chandler, acted the rascal,—of which there seems to be no doubt—and falsely counted out Tilden who had a large majority upon the face of the returns, then the House will resist the counting of those 19 electors stolen from Tilden to whom they rightfully belong. There let the House stand, like Luther, and all the demons in pondemonium rise up at Grants's call to bull-doze the House. The democracy of the country, will stand by them and see them through for they have a popular majority of 300,000, and that is something. If Tilden has been fairly elected—he must be the president—the same if it is Hayes.

Col. Mackey, our member in the House, is hereby notified that the democracy of his district are in earnest, and desire him not to yield an inch in this matter. We believe the Colonel will be found fully up to the sentiments of his party in this district.

The desperation of the Democrats is shown in their efforts to buy a Hayes elector in New Orleans for one hundred thousand dollars to vote for Tilden.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

That the above is a lie, is self-evident, from the fact that the whole pack of republican agents is a set of thieves and bribe takers, and if the $100,000 had been offered, it would have been accepted of course, and Hayes left out in the cold. Tilden don't need to resort to such means when the masses—a majority of 300,000—are for him.

WHAT A PITY!—Col. Jim Milliken, who ordered his Blair County Regiment out a few days after the election for the purpose of bull-dozing somebody, has been cashiered by Governor Hartranft. So says the Altoona Tribune. Well, if his Excellency did not know it before, he must now be aware that Jim is a fool. We are too charitable to say that he is a knave.

In California, Wigginton, Democrat, is found to be elected to congress by one majority. This spoils a republican's calculation who had been reported elected.

The remnants of a balloon were lately discovered on the coast of Iceland. Sections of a human skeleton were in the basket, and also a pocketbook, with papers blurred by the action of water and incomprehensible. It is thought that the skeleton is that of Prince, one of the three balloonists who left Paris during the siege, of whom no report has ever been received.

Sonora is one of the richest mining States in Mexico. If the mines were thoroughly developed, they would excel the bonanzas of Nevada. Mining in a primitive way is being carried on by the natives, and a few foreigners are working mines owned by them. Capitalists in San Francisco have lately purchased one of the principal mines in the State for $250,000. Sinaloa is also a very rich section, but unworked because of the frequent revolutionary raids.

Galignani states that a few days ago several lads were seen to enter the main sewer on the left bank of the Seine at Paris, by one of the barred outlets to the river. A policeman, curious to know what they were about to do, followed them, and found them seated by the edge of the turbid current, fishing for rats with a strong line and hook, the latter baited with a morsel of bacon partially fried. When taken to the Commissary of Police they explained that they sold the skins of water rats at 20c. to 30c. each, according to size, for manufacturing into "kid" gloves for ladies. One of them, who was not fishing, when questioned as to his means of earning a livelihold, stated that he was "un flot" (a wave)—that is to say, in the evening, at one of the theatres, he passed back and forward beneath capvass painted in shades of blue, to imitate the motion of waves; but the official detained him for vagabondage, considering the calling in question too vague to give a living.

THAT INTERVIEW BETWEEN GRANT AND HEWITT AND RANDOLPH.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Gazette.]

Washington, December 8.—The Republican leaders are very much gratified at the apparent determination of the President to carry things with a high hand in South Carolina. They gleefully tell of the rough manner in which they say, he received Messrs. Hewitt and Randolph last Wednesday evening. Among other expressions of Grant's which they quote with much gusto is one in regard to the Supreme Court of South Carolina. Senator Randolph, after making known the contents of the message he had received from Wade Hampton, spoke of the fact that the highest legal tribunal of South Carolina had declared Mackey, Speaker of Chamberlain's rump Legislature was only a private person, and therefore had no right to retain the election returns for Govenor. At this part Grant, with great emphasis, says the Republican gossip, exclaimed: "I don't care a damn for the Supreme Court."

The stories of the interview between Messrs. Hewitt, Randolph and the President came from Republicans, and are given on the authority of Cameron. They are told everywhere and Republicans seem to enjoy them very much. "The old man," said a prominent Republican to-day, "has got his back up now and means business. He don't care a damn for the Supreme Court or the Constitution of South Carolina and before long he will make it lively for Wade Hampton and his rifle clubs." The sadder part of all this is the evident relish with which these things are told by men who claim to be the staunch and patriots also. There is not a word of disapproval, even regret, implied in the tone of voice with which they talk about the President's half drunken declarations.

THE SAME RULE FOR ALL.

N. Y. Evening Post (Rep.) Dec. 7.

Yesterday Governor Grover, of Oregon, gave a certificate of election as elector to E. A. Cronin a democratic candidate for that office, on the ground that one of the republican candidates, the late Postmaster Watts, was ineligible. * * * * *

Whatever differing theories concerning that decision may be entertained, this much is plain. The same regard must be applied to all cases. It will not do to make various laws for various states. If it be held that when the votes come to be counted in Washington the certificates may be inquired into further than is necessary to ascertain their genuineness, that rule must be impartially applied. If, as we have inclined to believe the appointment of electors is a purely state matter, and if there is no power to go behind the authentic certificates of state officers, that rule must be impartially applied. If the democrats insist upon inquiring into the proceedings of the Louisiana returning board they cannot prevent the republicans from inquiring into the proceeding of the Oregon governor. On the other hand, if the republicans insist that the authentic action of the state is conclusive in Louisiana, they must admit that it is conclusive in Oregon.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' DEFEAT.

THE BILL TO REFER THE COUNT TO THE SUPREME COURT KILLED.

AND NOW SENATOR MORTON OFFERS ANOTHER REMEDY FOR ELECTORAL DISPUTES.

Washington, December 13.—The question of how the electoral vote shall be counted received a partial solution in a negative way in Congress to day—that is to say, the Senate voted down Mr. Edmunds's proposed constitutional amendment for the reference of the questions of law and fact to the United States Supreme Court, some 14 Senators voting for it and 31 against it, Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Burnside, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Key Morrill, West and Wright constituting the affirmative. The objections taken against it were based on the fact that if the amendment were ratified it would perpetuate the imperfections of the present electoral system and give the Supreme Court additional jurisdiction of political questions. It was also doubted if it could be ratified by the States in time to solve the existing dispute over the electoral vote, and it may be stated that there does not appear to be one word of truth in the story that the Judges of the Supreme Court have held a conference to protest against the passage of this amendment. They have taken no action whatever, deeming it not only unbecoming in them to do so, but conceiving, as is well known, that Congress is virtually, through its laws, referring political questions to the Court every day.

The next step in the Senate promises to be the consideration of Morton's bill for counting the electoral vote. He proposes a law in lieu of joint rules and constitutional amendments. He called it up just before the Senate adjourned. It provides that the Senate shall meet in joint convention, and the Vice-President shall be the presiding officer; that the electoral votes shall be opened by him and submitted to one teller for the Senate and two for the House, who shall read them. If any question arise on the count, the Senate withdraws and it is submitted for decision and the House pursues a like course, and no electoral vote to which objections have been made shall be rejected except by the affirmative action of the two houses. The joint rules only required the House to dissent to throw out a vote If there be more than one return from the same State they are to be opened by the Vice-President in the presence of the two houses, who shall decide which is the true return. The joint session shall not be dissolved till the vote is counted though a recess may be taken.

REFINED TORTURE.

The Pall Mall Gazette calls attention to Mr. Evans's work on Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and denies that the torture by flies is peculiar to the Mahometan rent collectors. The Gazette calls attention to Mr. Vambery's history of Bokhara, and shows that the Khan of Bokhara, up to the time of the occupation of his territory by the Russians, kept an open pit furnished with the bodies of dead sheep, into which were thrown criminals and personal enemies, who were gradually stung to death by the insects bred in the decomposing carcasses. It further proves that the torture by flies is largely practised in Moldavia, and relates the following, on authority of a captain commanding one of the Danube steamers: "One night, in a village on the Moldavian shore, piercing shrieks were heard, which grew fainter and fainter, till they died away in about three hours. During the darkness he was not permitted to land on that shore; but next morning, he inquired about it and was told: "Oh it was nothing. We were keeping a feast-day, and a man who was drunk thought if he stripped his wife naked and tied her to a tree close by, all the mosquitoes would go to her and not annoy him so much."

Within the last ten years nine theatres have been destroyed by fire in New York alone. This puts the average at about one a year. Among the theatres thus lost, the most important were Barnum's Niblo's, the Academy of Music, and the Fifth Avenue. Meantime in the other cities of the country, twenty-eight theatres and concert halls were burned, including such leading ones as the Boston Globe Theatre, the Philadelphia Arch Street and American. Pike's Cincinnati Opera House, the Baltimore Holliday Street, and the New Orleans Varieties. These facts suggest how great the risks these structures run are, and the need there is of their better protection against fire.

In "Luckey Star," a play enacted in Chicago, a stag hunt is represented with real deer, horses, and dogs. One of the deer jumped from the stage among the musicians, sticking a leg through a drum, and smashing a fiddle. That scared the horses, and two riders were thrown. The people were well entertained.

We'll bet that was fun, better than what was on the programme.

—The child of a poor woman was frozen in its mother's arms, in the streets of New York on the night of the 16th.

A LITTLE GIRL, HER MOTHER, AND THEN THE FATHER, LOOK THROUGH THE SAME BARS.

About a month ago John Paulin, his wife and his little daughter, Mary, came to Philadelphia from Bryn Mawr, where they lived to see some friends. The first night little Mary got lost, and was locked up in the Twentieth district stationhouse. The next morning Lieutenant Creighton, failing to find any of her relatives, gave the child money to return to Bryn Mawr. The child, however, could not find the depot, and was picked up in the street and taken to the Almshouse. The same night that Mary was taken to the Almshouse her mother was found in the street drunk, and she was put in the cell occupied by her daughter the night before, in the Twentieth district station-house. The next morning as she said that she had no home, she was sent to the House of Correction. Last night John Paulin, the head of the family, was locked up for drunkenness in the same cell that his wife and daughter had occupied before him.—*Times*, 15.

For the Reporter.

CHRISTMAS.

The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men. Teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lust, we should live soberly, righteously and godly, in this present world; looking for the blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our saviour Jesus Christ who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works, Tit. 2:11-14.

Notice:

I The grace of God. By the grace of God is meant the Lord Jesus Christ or the Gospel. The grace of God bringeth salvation, present, future and eternal. The grace of God hath appeared. The grace of God has appeared unto all men. The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared unto all men.

II. The requirements of the grace of God. It teaches us:

1. To deny (avoid) ungodliness and worldly lusts.

1. Ungodliness. All works, words and thoughts, contrary to the Table of the Decalogue

2. Worldly lusts. All disorderly passions and violations of the ten commandments. We must avoid the abuse of worldly goods—deny lust—say to Satan: Get thee hence.

2. To live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world. These are the duties we owe to ourselves.

1. Sobriety. This term indicates the duties we owe to ourselves. These require purity of heart and mind, moderation in eating and drinking, in sleeping and dressing, in all our desires, through words and actions.

2. Righteousness. By Righteousness, Paul means, Math. 7:12. All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, i. e., the duties we owe to others. We must not injure the person wife, child or property of our neighbor. We must love our fellow men impartially.

3 Godliness. Godliness expresses the duties we owe to God, in an abridged form. We are to love God supremely. Godliness consists of two things, viz:

Confidence. That and the heart may hope in God, built upon his grace. If the heart be unbelieving, there will be nothing but ungodliness in all our thoughts and desires. Our works may shine as those of saints, but they will not be the products of faith.

2 In a willingness to be and do what God wants. Hence Paul said: Lord what will thou have me to do? Sobriety, Righteousness and Godliness are chief virtues and if universally practiced would convert this bad world into a paradise.

III The effects of the grace of God.

1 The pardon of sin. This is the foundation of all christian blessings and the source of eternal comfort.

2 Patience in affliction and suffering. Job was full of this spirit when he said: The Lord hath given and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

3 Courage and Fortitude in the conflicts of life, e. g., with indwelling sin, the world and Satan.

4. A living Hope in death—Anchored in Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of sinful and lost men.

5 A glorious immortality. When the Lord Jesus Christ shall appear, we shall be like Him, 1 John 3:2. He shall change this vile body and fashion it like unto his glorious body, Phil. 3:21. This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality, 1 Cor. 15:5 3. The great end of Christ's Redemption was to bring us Christ's holiness and happiness, both here and hereafter. And this grand end is attained in the justification, sanctification and glorification of the true believer.

A happy Christmas to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ. J. T.,
Aaronsburg

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SHADE GAP.

Shooting of Dr. J. A. Shade, by his son-in-law, C. A. Reese.

The little village of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, was the scene of a fearful tragedy on Saturday afternoon last, the 24 instant, which threw the community into a state of revengeful excitement. The tragedy was the shocking murder of one of the oldest and most widely-known and highly esteemed citizens of the village, Dr. J. A. Shade, by his son-in-law, C. A. Reese, of Orbisonia. The particulars of this terrible affair are given below

From the Mt. Union Times Extra of Monday.

The causes leading to the tragedy had their origin in the unhappy domestic relations of Reese and his wife. Some five years ago Reese married the only daughter of Dr. Shade, against the wishes of parents, and the result was an unhappy marriage and finally a separation and the daughter returned to the house of her parents. The unhappy wife applied for and obtained a divorce from her husband and they were thus legally and apparently forever separated. But about a year ago the parties got together again, and were re-married. It was then thought that old grievances and differences had been satisfactorily settled and arranged, and matters seemed to go on well enough for a while with the re-united pair. But as is generally the case the armistice was only temporary. The spirit of discord was only allayed—not permanently squelched; and the old feuds unhappily revived with fiercer power for evil, as the result proved. The wife again, for causes best known to herself, forsook her twice married husband and returned to her father's house for shelter.

This last separation occurred but recently. Last week Reese was in Mount Union inquiring for his wife, but she was not here. He followed her to Huntingdon, where she was stopping, sought an interview with her, but she refused to see him. She returned home on Friday, and on Saturday went up from Orbisonia to Shade Gap with murder in his heart, as his subsequent diabolical act shows. He called at the residence of Dr. Shade, and met his father-in-law in his office, when an altercation ensued. Our information is that Reese assaulted the Dr., striking him a blow in the face which staggered him and nearly knocked him down. Mrs. Shade came to the assistance of her husband, and struck Reese with a stick. Reese then drew a six shooter revolver and fired two shots at the Doctor, one of which struck him in the temple and the other lodged in his shoulder. He then fired a shot at Mrs. Shade, which just grazed her head, cutting a scar above the ear and inflicting a scalp wound. The Doctor had fallen and was crawling to the door on his hands and knees, when Reese turned upon him and fired the remaining three balls in to his head shooting out both his eyes and leaving him dead on the spot, while he walked away and took the road towards Orbisonia on foot.

The shooting attracted the attention of neighbors and brought a number to the scene. As soon as the fearful character of the terrible tragedy which had been enacted in their midst was fully realized, and the bewildered citizens could recover their breath and their senses, the arrest of the murderer was suggested. Ex-Sheriff D. R. P. Neeley, who happened to be in Shade Gap, volunteered to lead in the pursuit, and procuring a couple of horses, he and a companion started after Reese. He was overhauled a couple of miles from the village, on the Orbisonia road, and on seeing his pursuers started to run. The levelling of a pistol in the steady hand of ex-Sheriff Neeley caused him to halt, and he was secured and taken back to Shade Gap. So outraged were the people of the quiet village at his dastardly crime that it was with considerable difficulty some of them could be restrained from taking summary vengeance. Threats of shooting and hanging were freely indulged in. He was, however, protected from mob violence, and was brought down to this place on the regular afternoon East Broad Top train, in charge of Mr. Neeley, and taken to Huntingdon on the five o'clock, p. m., train and safely lodged in jail, where we trust he may be securely kept until a jury of law-abiding citizens shall mete out to him the fate he so richly deserves.

Dr. John Alfred Shade, as already stated, was one of the oldest, most prominent and widely-known citizens of his neighborhood. He was aged about fifty-five years, was a native of the neighboring county of Fulton, studied medicine in Chambersburg, and settled in the practice of his profession at Shade Gap about thirty years ago.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S REAL GOVERNOR INAUGURATED.

Immense Crowd in Attendance—Wade Hampton Carried to his Hotel in Triumph.

Columbia, December 14—The inauguration of Wade Hampton took place in front of Carolina Hall this afternoon. The square in front of the hall was densely packed with persons of both races and the house tops were covered with spectators. At half past three o'clock this afternoon Hampton was escorted to the stand amid demonstrations of great enthusiasm. The members of the general assembly occupied the space immediately surrounding the stand, with the crowd in the rear. General Hampton delivered his inaugural. At the close of the address the oath of office was administrated by Trial Justice Marshal to Hampton as Governor, and W. D. Simpson as lieutenant governor, the crowd standing with heads uncovered while the ceremony was being performed. The chair in which General Hampton was seated was then wrapped in the national colors and he was borne on the shoulders of a dozen men to his hotel escorted by the entire crowd.

Several prominent gentlemen addressed the multitude from the front of the hotel.

The congressional committee were occupying a prominent position on one of the balconies, after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

TERRIFFIC BOILER EXPLOSION—NINE MEN KILLED.

Little Rock, December 19.—A Gazette special from Texarcana gives particulars of a terrible boiler explosion in a saw-mill near that place yesterday. Nine men were killed. Two colored men, named Custer and Johnson, were dangerously wounded.

HOW COAL IS FORMED.

The old theory of the foundation of coal is that it was formed from vegetation. These forms of vegetation grew on vast fresh water bogs and marshes, and on low hills in and around those marshes. In course of centuries the fallen foliage, trunks and branches accumulated beneath them to a great depth By a subsidence of the land the water prevailed over all the region in which this vegetation grew, and sands, clays and gravels were deposited upon it, and thus it was covered and preserved.

Again the land appeared, and vegetation covered its surface as before, and in process of time materials accumulated for another coal-bed. Again the lands were submerged, and thus submergence and emergence, each of long continuance, succeeded each other as many times as there are coal beds in any region.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that this theory is all wrong, and that coal is from the gas produced by the decomposition of the sedimentary lime rock.

The oxygen and hydrogen composing water uniting with the carbon of the limestone give the component parts of petroleum (hydro-carbon,) bitumen, asphaltum and coal. These gasses, filtering up through the different kinds of sandstone, more or less spongy under various pressures leave a residuum of carbon and hydrogen behind, united, in the shales directly under the sand rock, in the various proportions to form the substances named above.

—The case of David Keller, of Harris township against the railroad company for land damages was tried at Bellefonte, last week occupying about two days, Beaver and Keller for Keller and G. F. Miller and Ed Blanchard for railroad company. This was an appeal from an award of $500 damages allowed by viewers some two years ago. The jury last week awarded Mr. Keller $750 damages, which will have to be paid by citizens of Potter township—in which the farm lies—and who guaranteed the right-of-way in their township. We understand that Mr. Miller will carry the case to the supreme court.

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For 1877.

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HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

In the South and Far West, will be invaluable to all looking out for new places of residence.

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21 dec 1m 62 W. Third St. Cincinnati, O

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS
Accepted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 256 North Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 21 dec 4m.

A VALLEY STRICKEN WITH SMALL-POX.

In Hertzog's Valley, every family is stricken with small-pox. Entire families are prostrated, five persons in one family are down with the disease. The epidemic spread rapidly by the communication of neighbors with the first infected families. Hertzog's Valley is about fifteen miles from Reading. It is a small but fertile valley, about two miles in length by one mile wide.

About one o'clock, on the morning of 14, William Ream's bank in Zanesville, Ohio, was entered by four masked men and robbed of $10,200. They first entered the sleeping apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Ream, which is directly over the bank. While one of the masked men remained in the room, with a drawn revolver, in order to keep Mrs. Ream from crying out, the other three took Mr. Ream out of bed and gagged him. With a drawn revolver they took him to the safe in the bank and compelled him to open the safe and deliver up the contents.

The democrats of Baltimore fired 204 guns on Saturday evening, in honor of the election of Tilden and Hendricks.

For the Reporter.

THE WORK AND QUALIFICATIONS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The work.

1. They should open and close school with singing and prayer.

2. They should classify the scholars.

3. They should select the teachers.

4. They should oversee the school. In the erection of any public building, it is important to have a good overseer. The thought that his eye sees us, quickens us in our work. So also in the the Sunday School, the idea of a vigilant superintendent will quicken each and all to duty.

5. They should visit the classes.

1. To see that the teachers do their duty—have the lessons—are regular, diligent and faithful.

2. That the scholars do their duty—recite well, obey and are orderly.

6. They should attend Bible class or teachers meeting regularly. They ought by all means to know the lesson, and as these meetings are a kind of Normal School, superintendents as well as teachers should attend them.

7. They should influence others to attend school and vigorously support it by all the means God has placed in their power.

The qualifications.

They should be:

1. Pious men—men full of faith, love and holiness.

2. Wise men—They should be booked up and particularly in the word of God.

3. Understanding men—have the faculty of applying their knowledge to good purpose.

4. Common sense men. They should have the faculty of seeing things as they are. Common sense is the exercise of reason uninfluenced by passion or prejudice. It includes judgment, discrimination and propriety. A Sunday School superintendent should have much of this qualification.

5. Diligent—keep at their work.

6. Faithful—Exact with respect to duty and punctual as to time.

7. Earnest and persevering. An earnest man weighs a ton and Perseverantis Vircit omnia has revived and reconstructed many a defunct and demoralized Sunday School. In short a Sunday School Superintendent should be a *live* not a *dead* man. J. T.
Aaronsburg

LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen.

As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely without deception, restore gray Hair to its original color, health softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF
OF ITS
Superior Excellence.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B Garrigues one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original color, and the blue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER, 730 North 9st. Phila.

Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends:—I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES,
Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil.

'London Hair Color Restorer & Dressing.'

Has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.

MRS. ANNIE MORRIS,
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Dr. Dalton of Philadelphia, says of it: The London Hair Color Restorer is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

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ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY," and SARSAPARILLA and TAR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat; my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; I spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your Syrup and Pills, which immediately began to soothe comfort and allay the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement, will please call, or address me at the factory, or at my residence.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
No. 1533 Germantown Road Philadelphia, Foreman at George Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace, Philadelphia. Be very particular to ask for

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DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,
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and a general variety of MERCHANDISE.

We do not deem it necessary to state prices here, but invite you to come and see us and we will convince you that we have as fine a lot of goods and sell as cheap as any house in Centre county.

GRAIN ELEVATOR

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
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Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

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The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

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of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

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—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1.00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

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Drug Store,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHER GUN STORE.)

FRESH AND CHEAP.

Apr. 22

J. S. MILLER.

Fashionable T

—The Nevada Ohio, Enterprise, Tom Harter's paper, says that on the late cold Saturday, 9, the thermometer was 10 below zero, and on Monday morning following the sleigh bells were heard on the streets.

—On last Saturday evening, while Mr. Wm. Weaver, living in Brushvalley, a few miles east of this place, had his team hitched at one of our stores, a package of goods was stolen from his wagon, containing 12yd's delaine and trimmings, 5yds calico, pr. shoes, overalls, and other articles. He offers a reward for the recovery of the goods.

—Pork is selling at 6 hereabouts. Beef we are told at about 7 by the side. Sausages at 10 per lb. at Bellefonte groceries.

—Terrible storm set in again Friday night, 15, and kept blowing all Saturday, with thermometer down to zero. An inch of snow on Monday.

—Christmas is at the door—all may wish to have some nice and good things for the holidays. A most excellent assortment of the finest Confectionaries, all the best Foreign Fruits, Nuts, &c., &., in endless variety, have been received specially for the holidays, at Sechler & Co's grocery where you can make up a Christmas gift of confectionaries, nuts and fruits, to suit any taste and to delight any one, old or young, male or female. Sechler has received the largest and best stock of holiday goods in central Penn'a. Has gone to extra pains to have something nice and you should not miss the opportunity to get just the thing you want for Christmas or New Years presents.

—We have received an account of a bear hunt in Green's valley, on 13, too late for publication in full. The party consisted of Henry, David and Frederick Yocum, the Dietrick Bro's, and Sam'l Homan and soon bruin was started, and was wounded by John Dietrick, the chase was continued until late in the evening and resumed next day, when J. Holmes, R. K. Wilson, J. Betz and J. M'Conly, of Jacksonville, with dogs joined the party, and followed trail from Markel's Gap to Lee's Gap, where the bear was raised and wounded by H. Yocum, and the chase continued until evening, when bruin was brought back to Markle's Gap, where the hunters happened to concentrate and put eight balls into him—the fatal shot by H. Yocum. The bear weighed dressed 319 lbs, and is claimed the largest killed in that mountain.

—Newman, at the new Eagle Clothing store, Bellefonte, has just received a new lot of goods for the Holidays, and he is selling all kinds of clothing and *sick* lower than ever. Newman says he sells the cheapest and best cloth in the county. He means business all over. Try him and we can assure you that you will save money by it. tf

—A correspondent from Rebersburg, Joe Paxon (?), says "an old sow of Mr. John Kremer's, killed six lambs and devoured the same, the effects of which she could not endure, and consequently died an ignominious death." Joe evidently puts this in as a warning to champion sausage eaters, for whom he does not seem to have a feeling, for he says:

"I am very glad to state, very, very, glad indeed, that we have not found out of an old sow yet, that has been hogish enough, or is hogish enough, to eat as much sausage as the one on the other side of the mountain."

Our imp thinks Joe is only jealous of sausage eaters because he can not manage to get in a yard.

—Cold weather this week.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE Insurance Company of Centre County, Pa.—Centre Hall, Dec. 4, 1876. The Annual meeting of the Members and election of twelve Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of John Spangler, at Centre Hall, on Monday January 8th, 1877 between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., of said day. Members generally are requested to attend. GEO. BUCHANAN, D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. Pres't.

—A good general Family Newspaper should be in the hands of every family in the country, besides their local paper. Such a paper in every respect is the Cincinnati Times. Extra inducements are offered elsewhere in our columns to those who will work for the Times. Read their card and act accordingly.

—ALL KINDS OF LUMBER at private sale and at greatly reduced prices. Wm. Colyer, of Potter tp., has for sale 3000 sawed rails; 1200 chestnut posts; split rails 11 and 12 ft. long; 6000 ft. best white oak plank for wagon makers and from 1¼ to 4 boards 2 to 2½ in.; a lot of poplar and linn boards 2 x 4 in.; 6000 wagon spokes, white oak, all sizes; a lot of sled runners; 2000 feet of dry chestnut boards. All at reduced prices for cash or any kind of grain, beef or pork.

Also a span of mules, 8 years old, both leaders, perfectly safe; new gears; new 2-horse wagon; a 2-horse platform spring wagon; hay ladders, harrows, cultivators, corn plows, 2-horse sled, No. 1 double sleds.

All at private sale. Come on and get bargains, as Mr. Colyer intends going west in the spring. 14dec 2m.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, advance sheets of a forthcoming volume, which will greatly interest every American. It is entitled "The Centennial Exposition Described and Illustrated," and is a complete history and pictorial representation of this grandest world's fair the world has ever known.

Every intelligent and thoughtful person who has visited the Exposition and comprehended not only its vast proportions but its wide significance, will be glad to find it photographed and preserved in permanent form in this beautiful and carefully prepared volume.

The great Exposition is really a representation of all that the human race has accomplished during its career of six thousand years. The nations of the earth of every clime selected that which embodied their best thoughts and their highest achievements in every department of human effort, and bringing them together, invited the world to behold the last and most perfect results of all that man has accomplished in every field of thought, industry and skill.

Of the millions of our citizens who have expended from $50 to $200 each in viewing and studying this wonderful display, we have never heard of one who did not feel amply repaid for the expense of time and money involved. These millions desire to study more at leisure what they could then examine but hurriedly, and many millions more who could not visit and see it, desire to possess a work which shall give them a full and adequate representation of this grand and wonderful exhibition. To supply this urgent demand is the object of this work. It has been prepared from material gathered on the grounds, by the most careful, patient and laborious research, and from official sources, and though it does not claim, as seme do, to be by official authority, it commands confidence thereby, Gen. Hawley having announced that no book has any right to such a claim. It describes briefly the inception and growth of this grand enterprise, but mainly the wonderful exhibits of the Nations of the New and Old World showing their different peculiarities, values curiosities of mechanism, &c., and contrasting them one with the other.

But the interest and value of the book lie largely in its profuse and brilliant illustrations. In this multitude of finely executed engravings, the main features of the exhibition are vividly impressed on the mind of the reader in a way that words cannot do. It is next thing to seeing the great World's Fair itself. We advise our readers to examine the book carefully should they have an opportunity.

Jas Swab, Centre Hill, is agent for this work—upon examination the editor finds it a valuable book.

—A penny saved is a penny earned—every penny saved by getting your groceries of Sechler & Co., is a penny earned but you have in addition a wholesome and fit for consumption article that is keep no damaged, or inferior, or unclean, or half cured article—always the best, and you can rely on it as being first class goods, at the same prices as you must pay for an inferior and damaged article at many other groceries. Sechler & Co., have an eye to this very fact and they succeed, in this respect, as their customers will bear testimony.

—We have reports from some of the champion sausage eaters. A correspondent from Hublersburg says:

"You are desirous of getting acquainted with the man who can eat the longest piece of sausage. Mr. David Yocum of Grangerville, one mile west of Hublersburg, ate a piece [illegible]

VICTORY!

This rooster won't stay in—Tilden is honestly elected, and must have the chair. The conspirators are losing ground.

—Gen. Barlow, was was one of the republican committee sent South by Grant to witness the count of the vote, has published a letter showing that Florida was car ried by Tilden.

—U. S. Senator Robertson, republican of South Carolina, has also published a letter pronouncing the count in his state an outrage.

—One of the republican members of assembly in Louisiana, counted in by the rascally returning board, has published a letter declining to take the seat because he admits he was fairly defeated and that it honestly belongs to a democrat. Thus do honest republicans speak.

Gen Francis C. Barlow, of New York, was one of the commissioners sent by Grant, Chandler, Cameron & Co. to Florida to "see fair" in the count of the presidential vote. Gen. Barlow has just published a long letter reviewing the testimony before the Florida returning board and the action of that tribunal. He declares that if he had been a member of the board he would not have thrown out the vote of Manatee, Monroe and other democratic counties the exclusion of which from the count gave the Hayes electors a majority of upwards of 900. He also says that on the face of the returns, after the correction of the Baker county return, the apparent majority of 40 votes for the Hayes electors was changed into a Tilden majority, but adds that he is not certain whether the state voted for Tilden or Hayes. But according to the Grant-Chandler-Cameron programme the president of the Senate is to count Florida for Hayes. Of course that functionary knows more about the Florida election than Barlow, though the latter was present at the sessions of the returning board and the former was not within a thousand miles of the state when the vote was counted.

It is now given out from Washington that Senator Blaine will not sustain the Grant-Cameron presidential fraud.

PLAIN TRUTH FROM LOUISIANA.

A Republican Who Refuses to be Counted in.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 13.—The following letter was forwarded to-day to J. Madison Wells, President of the Louisiana Returning Board, by Mr John J. Long, who was counted in as representative form the parish of De Soto:

De Soto Parish, La., Dec. 12, 1876.

Hon. J. Madison Wells, President La. Returning Board:

I have learned that your honorable body has returned me as elected to the lower House of the Legislature from the Parish of De Soto. Permit me to return my thanks for the honor conferred, but at the same time permit me to say that I am unwilling to accept the position. I am a Republican from the firm conviction that the principles of that party are best for the whole country.

It is also true that I was the regular nominee of the party in the parish of De Soto for the Legislature, and did more than any member of the party in that parish to organize it and advance its interests; but, sir, knowing as I do that I was fairly defeated at the polls, no intimidation or fraud having been practised by the opposite party at any precinct in the parish, so far as I have been able to ascertain, after a thorough investigation, my self respect will not permit me to accept the position. I hope you will pardon me for taking a step that at first glance, may be thought calculated to cast some discredit upon the party with which I have allied myself, but I am a planter, not a politician; all my interests are here; but, sir, I cannot believe the good of the National Republican party can be promoted by returning, as elected, a candidate so clearly defeated as myself.

In fact, I am convinced that very much of the disturbance that has prevailed throughout the State for several years past is justly attributable to the fact that, in many parishes men not elected by the people have been returned elected and maintained in office by the power of the Government. I must believe that you and your associates have been grossly deceived as to the manner in which the late canvass, and election in De Soto were conducted, and as to the result. Very respectfully, JOHN J. LONG.

On Tudsday evening of last week a dwelling house about three miles south of Broad Top City, was destroyed by fire, burning four children from three to nine years of age. The mother, Mrs. McGowan, was away at a neighbor's helping to butcher, and the husband after kindling a large fire and putting the children to bed went after her. A neighbor discovered the fire and rode to it, but found the roof fallen in, and did not know the sad fate of the children until he went after the parents to tell them of the destruction of their home.

—The railroad war is ended. Low freights are no more.

CAUTION—Having purchased at Sheriff's Sale, the following property of John Saner, of College twp, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, and caution all persons against meddling with the same in any manner, viz: 1 bay mare, 7 head of hogs, 1 steer, 1 top buggy, a lot of wheat in the straw, a lot of corn in the ears, and sundry small articles sold by the lot.

21 dec 3t DANIEL HESS.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on January 20th, 1877, the following described property, at the last residence of Daniel Con— dec'd, in the town of Reber-burg, Mif— p., Centre co. A HOUSE AND LO—, being the late residence of said deceased, bounded on the north by Main street, east by lot of James Mallery, south and west by alleys, and known or marked on the General Plot of said town as lot No. 11. The house being a large two story house, with a cellar room, and in good condition. There is also erected on said lot a good STABLE, or rather a small barn, as well as all other necessary outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, when terms will be made known.

SAMUEL GRAMLY,
21 dec Adm'r of Daniel Conser.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry in the town of Boalsburg, near the premises, on Saturday

THE 13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1877.

The following described real estate, late of Ezra D. Brisbin, of Harris twp, dec'd viz: a VALUABLE FARM, adjoining the town of Boalsburg, Harris twp, Centre county, containing

150 ACRES,

thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, LOG BARN, and other outbuildings Several fine springs of water rise on the premises. There is also a young and thrifty ORCHARD of choice fruit. The greater portion of the land is of excellent quality, and a part thereof is suitable for division into Town lots. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by

SAMUEL GILLILAND,
Administrator.

LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Investigation.

New Orleans, December 14.—The Congressional Committee met to-day. Clover Supervisor of East Baton Rouge, who testified yesterday, was recalled by General Hurlbut. Clover submitted a copy of the affidavit which accompanied his return, showing riot, tumult, violence fear, dread and terrorism throughout the parish on the day of the election; did not witness any violence but was informed of it by other persons. On cross-examination he testified that the affidavit accompanying the returns was prepared in the Custom House in this city. Hugh J. Campbell assisted in preparing it. A number of witnesses were examined. The Committee gave notice they would meet hereafter in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Supervisor of Grant parish testified that Kellogg sent him to hold the election and then sent him word not to hold it.

THE FLORIDA FRAUD.

How Votes Were Manufactured in a Republican County.

Tallahassee, December 14.—The congressional committee to day discovered what is alleged to be an interpolation of 72 names in the poll list of a precinct in Leon county. This interpolation the democrats charge is made to cover 72 fraudulent tickets of minute size that were found in the box. The democrats charge that these tickets were hidden in the folds of the regular ticket and thus smuggled into the box. The interpolation was charged on the ground that the citizens of the precinct fail to identify any of the seventy to names that appear consecutively on two pages by themselves and from the fact that the poll list at the precinct was not numbered as at all other precincts. The republicans claim they can explain these facts satisfactorily to-morrow.

The supreme court proceedings were stopped until Saturday next.

—The latest rumor from Washington is that Grant is plotting to have himself elected president of the senate, and as such in case of no settlement of the presidential question which he would try to prevent, he would claim the presidency by virtue of his being vice president.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 30, '76, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. W. H. Diven, Mr. Harry A. Walker of Clinton and Miss Nettie Reber of Centre county.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., Mr. Samuel Shaffer, to Miss Emma Strohecker, both of Booneville, Pa.

DEATHS.

On 15 inst., at Shingletown, Mr. John Fox, aged 89 years.

On the 15th inst., in Ferguson twp, Mrs. M. Margaret, wife of Mr. Wm. Reed, aged 35 years and 7 days.

In Graham twp., Clearfield county, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Hubler, Esq., on Sunday, Nov. 26th, 1876, Mrs. Lydia Narehood, aged 75 years and 24 days.

Near Potter's Mills, on 19, the wife of John Wolf, aged about 40 years.

Near Lemont, on 19, the wife of William Thompson.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of E. H. Carr, committe of Aaron Parteraga, a lunatic, has been filed in the court of common Pleas of Centre county, and will be presented to the said court for confirmation at January term next. A. WILLIAMS, Prothonotary.
14dec 3t

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Ewhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, of good quality. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Two miles east of Rebersburg, Miles twp, Centre county, being the estate of Philip Gramly, deceased, containing

282 ACRES,

more or less; of which 110 acres consist of the finest quality of white oak, white pine, hemlock and chestnut timber. The balance is in excellent cultivation. The farm is well watered by Elk creek, and a certain Gap Run, the latter affording an excellent water power for saw and shingle mills. The buildings on the place consist of a large double Three Story House. Bank barn, 54 ft. by 132 ft, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a good young orchard of choice fruit. Also a seperate tract of

218 Acres of Timberland,

adjoining said farm, well timbered with pine and hemlock. If desired the farm could be subdivided to suit purchasers.

For particulars address, either

S. GRAMLY,
Rebersburg, Pa., or
R. KREAMER,
H. WOLF
Wolf's Store, Pa

9 nov 12t

THE NEW YORK

TRIBUNE

"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."

LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG THE BEST PEOPLE.

I. IT PUBLISHES ALL THE NEWS. The servant of no man and the slave of no party, it can afford to and does tell the truth about all.

II. IT IS IMPARTIAL AND INDEPENDENT. Believing in intelligent suffrage, it aims to furnish voters the fullest and fairest information, to qualify them for the wisest discharge of their responsibility.

III. IT IS, AS IT ALWAYS WAS, ESSENTIALLY REPUBLICAN. It may quarrel in the future, as it has done in the past, with errors of Republican leaders or corruptions in the Republican party; but it can never cease to be true to Republican principles and especially to those golden doctrines of civil service reform, hard money, the sanctity of the National faith and equal justice to all classes of the South, which formed the stones of Gov. Hayes' admirable letter of acceptance.

IV. ITS MORAL TONE IS PURE AND ELEVATED. The family circle is never profaned by what appears in the columns of the Tribune.

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VII. THE MARKET REPORTS of the Tribune are indispensable to every buyer and seller in the country. Quotations are given daily and weekly of almost every article bought and sold in the markets of the world, and with unvarying and almost infallible accuracy. Its Cattle, Butter and Cheese, and other Markets are the recognized standard.

VIII. MORE COPIES of The Tribune are paid for and read by the American people than of any other newspaper of equal price in the country, a fact which is the best demonstration of the value of the paper.

IX. THE READERS of the Tribune represent largely the best enterprising and progressive minds of the country. Persons who are interested in pure politics, the advance of science, and the progress of opinion, will find their demands met by The Tribune.

X. PUBLIC APPROVAL AND PROSPERITY have rewarded the independent and self-respectful course of The Tribune. It had a larger and stronger corps of smart workers among its friends than ever before, and constantly recieves from old and new readers words of encouragement.

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Each person procuring a club of ten or more subscribers is entitled to one extra Weekly, and of fifty or more to a Semi Weekly.

To clergymen The Weekly Tribune will be sent one year for $1 50; The Semi Weekly for $2 50, and the Daily for $8.

Specimen copies free.

Agents and Canvassers wanted in every town, with whom liberal arrangements will be made.

All remittances at sender's risk, unless by draft on New York postal order, or in registered letter.

Address simply THE TRIBUNE, New York.

A correspondent writes to the Chicago Times:

I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for the past two years, and wish to present for publication for the benefit of mankind a simple remedy for that dreadful desease, dyspepsia. For years I suffered terribly from this complaint, and tried all manner of patent medicines, which did me no good. Some years ago I was a resident of the city of New Orleans. There I became acquainted with a distinguished French lady, who encouraged me to use white mustard seed, taking one teaspoonful before each meal, three times a day. I kept up this practice for a month or six weeks, at the end of which I almost felt like another being, as I was sound and hearty, and have never been troubled since. A number of my acquaintances haye also been relieved These are my reasons for submitting the above in your paper.

A VALUABLE REMEDY.—The small pox has made its appearance in some of the neighboring counties. Whether we shall escape its ravages cannot be predicted but it is to be hoped we may. However, as everything calculated to relieve people of its dreadful consequences and to mitigate its evils, is of importance to the people generally, we give the following from an exchange: "A great discovery is reported to have been made by a surgeon of the English army in China to prevent pitting or making the face. The mode of treatment is as follows: When in small pox the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is thoroughly rubbed with croton oil and Tarter emetic ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevent the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as perfectly effective."

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Phila. December 18.

Flour ex $4 85; Minn fam 6 25@6 37½. Wheat white 1 40@1 45; Penna red 1 39@1 40. Rye Pa 77@78. Cloverseed 14 50@15 00. Corn mixed 59; yellow 58. Oats western mixed 35@40; Oats, new white 36@41. Lard 10 00. Pork 17 00. Butter N Y ex 32@33; Butter firsts 27@30; Butter western extra 24@26. Cheese 13@6 14½. Eggs western 28@30. Petroleum refined 20½.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS, reported by Shortlidge & Co.

White Wheat, $1 25.
Red Wheat, $1 25.
Rye, 55c.
Corn, old, 45c.
" new, 40c.
Oats, 25c.
Cloverseed, choice, $8 00.
Potatoes, retail, $1 00.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Flour, per barrel, wholesale, $5 50.
" retail, $6 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, $11 50, per ton.
Cayuga, $9 50.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Oct. 17, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, white $1.15.
Wheat, red, $1.12.
Corn, 45.
Oats, 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8.25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Potatoes, retail, $1.00.
Eggs, 20.
Lard 09

EXECUTOR'S PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker township, Centre co., Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the "Junction," at private sale.

This property is situated in Walkertwp, at the intersection of the Millheim and Half Eagle turnpike with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, about midway between the two places: Containing about 87 acres of land with a large DWELLING HOUSE, STORE ROOM, and the necessary outbuildings, all in good order and repair; there is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is suitable for a private residence, or as a place of public business and common resort has no equal in the county.

A tract of land, adjoining the Junction tract, containing about 10 ACRES, well located and desirable for a small home is also offered for sale, together with

FOUR FINE FARMS,

one of them now occupied by Samuel Showers, containing about 267 ACRES; one occupied by Mortimer McClintoc, containing about 189 ACRES; One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 ACRES, all situated contiguous to the property first described in Walker twp., and the other occupied by Michael Corman, containing 246 ACRES, and 9 perches, neat measure, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

These farms are limestone land of the finest quality, and in a good state of cultivation, well supplied with timber, water, and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoc and Huston, abound in

Iron Ore of the Finest Quality,

in paying quantities a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Irwin & McCoy of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers, where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above described premises, will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg,
sept 28 3m Executors.

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

—o—

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET; THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

—o—

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

—o—

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
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BREONS' HOTEL,
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The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

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PAY THE HIGHEST
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FOR
All Kinds of Grain.
ALSO,
Always on hand and at lower prices than elsewhere.
COAL, PLASTER AND SALT.
Farmers of Centre mind the place.
21 sept tf.

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AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
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Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.

A RARE CHANCE
For a Sewing Machine.
You can have your choice of the following first class sewing machines:
New American, St. John Domestic,
Danice, Singer,
Remington, Howe,
and Weed.
At the Sewing Machine store of Bunnell & Aiken, East Market street, Lewistown.
Also parts, attachments and needles for all machines.
Great inducements for cash. Don't fail to see the St. John, something entirely new.
Old Machines taken in part payment for new ones. Send 50cts to the above party and you will get by return mail, 1 doz. assorted needles for any machine. 80nov19

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Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
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Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

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HARDWARE,
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NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
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Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Crocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrups, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
No trouble to show Goods.
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. myb 73tf

W. F. REBER, Attorner-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct26 tf.

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Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.
MANUFACTORY
Opposite Bush House,
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He keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE SHOES
for ladies, kept constantly on hand.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand. ap21

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Repairing of all kinds executed at short notice. 29 jun 6m.

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ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf.

Excelsior Cement.
The undersigned now manufactures Cement Warranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & N. R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested for and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. METZ,
may31 tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
RE-OPENED!
A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.
The Bellefonte public and the people of the country generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established
DRUG STORE,
late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks' hardware emporium, has been re-opened for business and is being rapidly re-stocked and fitted out with the best and most popular
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERIES,
DYE STUFFS,
NOTIONS,
and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at all hours
of the day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line.
The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the public patonage.
H. M. HERRINGTON,
6 apr 1y. Agent.

D. F. LUSE,
PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.,
offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in
House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,
Striping, ornamenting and gilding, Graining
OAK, WALNUT,
CHESTNUT, Etc.
Plain and Fancy Paper hanging. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms reasonable. 20 apr tf.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.
DENTIST.
Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. 21 jan 76.

Harness, Saddles, &c.
The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
SADDLERY
now offered at the old stand. Design ed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality. Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.
JACOB DINGES Centre Hall.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.
All kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

C. PECK'S
Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description.
All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.

BEATTY PIANO!
Grand, Square and Upright.
From Geo. E. Letcher, firm of Wm. H. Letcher & Bro., Bankers, Fayette, Ohio.
"We received the piano and think it a very fine-toned one out here. Waited a short time to give it a good test. If you wish a word in favor of it we will cheerfully give it."
James R. Brown, Esq., Edwardsville Ill. says:
"The Beatty Piano received give entire satisfaction." Are delighted. Send for catalogue. A[illegible] New Jersey

GRAHAM & SON,

Have the exclusive sale in Bellefonte of
Edwin C. Burts'
CELEBRATED FINE SHOES,
8 WIDTHS, the
Best Shoes in the World.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
Calf Skins,
SOLE LEATHER,
SHOE FINDINGS, &c
All Kinds of Custom Work Made To Order.
Bishop Street, BELLEFONTE, Pa.
20 may tf.

BEATTY'S Golden Tongue Parlor Organs,
Factory Established in 1866.
From the Press.
From G. D. White, Editor Hacketstown, N. J. Herald.
"The organ has a rich, deep and soul-stirring tone; could not stay in the house without it. It helps wonderfully to drive away the thoughts of hard times."
The Lebanon Pa. Daily News, says:
"We are in receipt of one of those five octave Parlor Organs, manufactured by D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. The organ is a fine, solid black walnut case, and in tone it cannot be surpassed by any instrument of its kind."
From the Lowell Neb. Register.
"We received this week, direct from the manufacturer, D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J., his justly celebrated organ, elegant in appearance, and handsomely furnished unrivelled in richness and power of tone. We are more than pleased with it, and heartily recommend it to any one contemplating of purchasing an organ."
Best offer given. Money refunded upon return of organ and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five days. Organ warranted for six years.
Agents wanted everywhere, male or female, to canvass for this superior instrument. Address D. F. BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey

CENTRE HALL.
COACH SHOP,
LEVI MURRAY,
at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep on hand, and for sale at the most reasonable rates.
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY
and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most inproved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.
Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 6tf.

BEATTY'S PARLOR
ORGANS
Elegant styles, with valuable improvements. New and Beautiful Solo Stops. Over one thousand Organists and Musicians indorse these organs and recommend them as strictly first class in Tone, Mechanism and durability. Warranted for six years.
Most Elegant and Latest Improved.
Have been awarded the Highest Premiums in competition with others for simplicity, Durability, Promptness, and Piano like action.
Pure, sweet, and evenly balanced tone, orchestral effects, and instantaneous access which may be had to the reeds.
Send for Price List. Address,

The President's Message.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to and in some degree recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years. It was my fortune, or my misfortune, to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of seventeen I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign, but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred. Even had they not, differences of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters must have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of blunder on the part of the Executive because there are these differences of views.

MISTAKES HAVE BEEN MADE,

as all can see and I admit, but it seems to me oftener in the selections made of the assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the government. In nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointee, but upon recommendations of the representatives chosen directly by the people, it is impossible where so many trusts are to be allotted that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no Administration since the time of Washington to the present has been free from these mistakes, but I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional within the law, and for the very best interests of the whole people. Failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent.

MY CIVIL CAREER

commenced, too, at a most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation has ever survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the government, and of those remaining faithful to the Union a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion, and made an "enemy in the rear" almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courageously. The former received the protection of the government they would see destroyed, and reaped all the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs, many of them by obtaining contracts and by

SWINDLING THE GOVERNMENT

in the delivery of their goods. Immediately on the cessation of hostilities the then noble President, who had carried the country so far through its perils, fell a martyr to his patriotism at the hands of an assassin. The intervening time to my first inauguration was filled up with wranglings between Congress and the new Executive as to the best mode of "reconstruction," or, to speak plainly, as to whether the control of the government should be thrown immediately into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, or whether the victors should continue to have an equal voice with them in this control.

RECONSTRUCTION,

as finally agreed upon, means this, and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised, giving an increase, as was supposed, to the Union-loving and Union-supporting votes. If free in the full sense of the word they would not disappoint this expectation; hence, at the beginning of my first administration, the work of reconstruction, much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced. It was the work of the legislative branch of the government. My province was wholly in approving their acts, which I did most heartily, durging the legislatures of States that had not yet done so to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The country was laboring under an enormous debt contracted in the suppression of rebellion, and taxation was so oppressive as to discourage production.

ANOTHER DANGER

also threatened us—a foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted, and was adjusted without a war, and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned. Taxation has been reduced, within the last seven years, nearly $300,000,000.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

has been reduced in the same time over four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars by refunding the six per cent. bonded debt for bonds bearing five and four and one-half per cent. interest respectively. The annual interest has been reduced from over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars in 1869 to but little over one hundred millions of dollars in 1876. The balance of trade has been changed, from over one hundred and thirty millions against the United States in 1869, to more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars in our favor in 1876. It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase, not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress, to resume specie payments in 1879, will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much desired further legislation on the subject. A policy has been adapted toward

THE INDIAN TRIBES

inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States, which has been humane, and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land except in a portion of Nebraska and Dakota, Wyoming and Montana Territories, the Black Hills region and approaches thereto. Hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked, why the government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by the whites? The answer is simple. The first immigrants to the Black Hills were removed by troops, but rumors of rich discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has actually been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by citizens. The subject of Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to their reports and recommendations as my own. The relations of the

UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN POWERS

continue on a friendly footing. Questions have arisen from time to time in the foreign relations of the government, but the United States have been happily free during the past year from the complications and embarrassments which have surrounded some of the foreign powers. The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith contains information as to certain of the matters which have occupied the government. The cordiality which attends our relations with the powers of the earth has been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign nations in the Exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by distant powers to show their interest in, and friendly feeling toward, the United States in the commemoration of the centennial of the nation. The government and people of the United States have not only fully appreciated this exhibition of kindly feeling, but it may be justly and fairly expected that no small benefits will result both to ourselves and other nations from a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants. Congress, at its last session, saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse, by withholding appropriations for representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries and for certain consular officers, and by reducing the amount usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and thus necessitating change in the grade of the representatives. For these reasons, immediately upon the passage of the bill making appropriations for the

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

for the fiscal year, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, and to the consular officers for whom no appropriation had been made, to close their respective legations and consulates, and cease from the performance of their duties, and, in like manner, steps were immediately taken to substitute charges d'affaires for ministers resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland and Paraguay. While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of sound economy in the foreign service as in other branches of the government, I cannot escape the conclusion at in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction. I am of the opinion that a re-examination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusions reached on these subjects at the last session of Congress.

THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS

of Alabama claims, whose functions were continued by an act of the last session of Congress until the first day of January, 1877, has carried on its labors with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the clerk of the court, transmitted herewith, bearing date November 14, 1876, it appears that within the time now allowed by law the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. This report also contains a statement of the general result of the labors of the court to date thereof. It is cause of satisfaction to know that the method adopted for the satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted to the court, which are of long standing and justly entitled to early consideration, should have proved successful and acceptable. It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the work of the joint commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and British possessions, from the northwest angle of the lake of the woods to the Rocky mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreements of the commissioners, with the maps, have been duly signed, and the work of the commissioners is complete. The fixing of the

BOUNDARY UPON THE PACIFIC COAST

by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the emperor of Germany by article XXXIV. of the treaty of Washington, with the termination of the work of this commission, adjusts and fixes the entire boundary between the United States and the British possessions, except the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work intrusted to the commissioners and the officers of the army attached to the commission has been well and satisfactorily performed. The original of the final agreement of the commissioners, signed upon the twenty-ninth of May, 1876, with the original "list of astronomical stations observed," the original official "list of monuments marking the international boundary line," and the maps, records and general reports relating to the commission, have been deposited in the department of State. The official report of the commissioners on the part of the United States, with the report of the chief astronomer of the United States, will be submitted to Congress within a short time.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

I reserve for a separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain, respecting the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1812.

FOREIGN TREATIES.

The Ottoman government gave notice under date of January 15, 1874, of its desire to terminate the treaty of 1862 concerning commerce and navigation, pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-second article thereof. Under this notice the treaty terminated upon the fifth day of June, 1876. That government has invited negotiations toward the conclusion of a new treaty. By the act of Congress of March 23, 1874, the President was authorized, when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman government or that of Egypt had organized new tribunals likely to secure to citizens of the United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of judicial functions by diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, to suspend the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, and to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of the new tribunals. Satisfactory information having been received of the organization of such new tribunals in Egypt, I caused a proclamation to be issued on the twenty-seventh of March last, suspending the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, in Egypt, according to the provisions of the act. A copy of the proclamation accompanies this message. The United States has united with the other powers in the organization of these courts. It is hoped that the jurisdictional questions which have arisen may be readily adjusted, and that this advance in judicial reform may be hindered by no obstacles.

The necessary legislation to carry into effect the convention respecting commercial reciprocity concluded with the

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

in 1875 having been had, the proclamation to carry into effect the convention, as provided by the act approved August 15, 1876, was duly issued upon the 9th day of September last. A copy thereof accompanies this message. The commotions which have been prevalent in Mexico for some time past, and which, unhappily, seem to be not yet wholly quieted, have led to complaints of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both governments. The

FRONTIER OF THE UNITED STATES

in that quarter has not been exempt from acts of violence by citizens of one republic on those of the other. The frequency of these is supposed to be increased, and their adjustment made more difficult, by the considerable changes in the course of the lower part of the Rio Grande river, which river is a part of the boundary between the two countries. These changes have placed on either side of that river portions of land which, by existing conventions, belong to the jurisdiction of the government on the opposite side of the river. The subject of adjustment of this cause of difficulty is under consideration between the two republics.

The government of the United States of Colombia has paid the award in the case of the steamer Montijos, seized by the authorities of that government some years since, and the amount has been transferred to the claimants.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce that the joint commission for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico, under the convention of 1868, the duration of which has been several times extended, has brought its labors to a close.

From the report of the agent of the United States, which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will be seen that within the time limited by the commission one thousand and seventeen claims on the part of citizens of the United States against Mexico were referred to the commission.

Of these claims 831 were dismissed or disallowed, and in 186 cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the Mexican republic, amounting in the aggregate to $4,125,622.20. Within the same period 998 claims on the part or citizens of the Mexican republic against the United States were referred to the commisien. Of these claims 831 were dismissed or disallowed, and in 167 cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the United States, amounting in the aggregate to $150,498.41.

Monthly payments of a very small part of the amount due by the government of Venezuela to citizens of the United States on account of claims of the latter against that government continue to be made with reasonable punctuality.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

In former messages I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudulent naturalization, and to the subject of expatriation and the election of nationality. The numbers of persons of foreign birth seeking a home in the United States, the ease and facility with which the honest immigrant may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, become possessed of all the privileges of citizenship of the United States, and the frequent occasions which induce such adopted citizens to return to the country of their birth, render the subject of naturalization and the safeguards which experience has proved necessary for the protection of the honest naturalized citizen of paramount importance. The very simplicity in the requirements of law on this question afford opportunity for fraud, and the want of uniformity in the proceedings and records of the various courts, and in the forms of the certificates of naturalization issued, afford a constant source of difficulty. I suggest no additional requirements to the acquisition of citizenship beyond those now existing, but I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity and wisdom of some provision regarding uniformity in the records and certificates, and providing against the frauds which frequently take place, and for the vacating of a record of naturalization obtained in fraud. These provisions are needed in aid and for the protection of the honest citizen of foreign birth, and for the want of which he is made to suffer not infrequently. The United States has insisted upon the right of expatriation, and has obtained, after a long struggle, an admission of the principle contended for by acquiescence therein on the part of many foreign powers, and by the conclusion of treaties on that subject. It is, however, but justice to the government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted governing such cases, and providing how expatriation may be accomplished. While immigrants in large numbers become citizens of the United States, it is also true that persons both native born and naturalized once citizens of the United States, either by formal acts or as the effect of a series of facts and circumstances, abandon their citizenship and cease to be entitled to the protection of the United States, but continue, on convenient occasions, to assert a claim to protection in the absence of provision on these questions.

STATUS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

And in this connection I again invite your attention to the necessity of legislation concerning the marriages of American citizens contracted abroad, and concerning the status of American women who marry foreigners, and of children born of American parents in a foreign country. The delicate and complicated questions continually occurring with reference to naturalization, expatriation, and the status of such persons as I have above referred to, induce me to earnestly direct your attention again to these subjects.

CLAIMS OF ALIENS.

In like manner I repeat my recommendation that some means be provided for the hearing and determination of the just and subsisting claims of aliens upon the government of the United States within a reasonable limitation, and of such as may hereafter arise. While, by existing provisions of law, the court of claims may in certain cases be resorted to by an alien claimant, the absence of any general provisions governing all such cases, and the want of a tribunal skilled in the disposition of such cases upon recognized, fixed and settled principles, either provides no remedy in many deserving cases, or compels a consideration of such claims by Congress or the executive departments of the government. It is believed that other governments are in advance of the United States upon this question, and that the practice now adopted is entirely unsatisfactory.

COLORADO.

Congress, by an act approved the third day of March, 1875, authorized the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form a State government, with the name of the State of Colorado, and therein provided for the admission of said State, when formed, into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. A constitution having been adopted and ratified by the people of that State, and the acting governor having certified to me the facts as provided by said act, together with a copy of such constitution and ordinances as provided for in the said act, and the requirements of the said act of Congress having been duly complied with, I issued a proclamation upon the first of August, 1876, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

shows that the army has been actively employed during the year in subduing, at the request of the Indian bureau, certain wild bands of the Sioux Indian nation, and in preserving the peace at the South during the election. The commission constituted under the act of July 24, 1876, to consider and report on the whole subject of reform and reorganization of the whole army in August last, has collected a large mass of statistics and opinions bearing on the subject before it. These are now under consideration and their report is progressing. In accordance with the resolutions of August 15, 1876, the army regulations prepared under the act of March 1, 1875, have not been promulgated, but are held until after the report of the above mentioned commission shall have been received and acted on.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the secretary of war. First, that the claims under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war be removed from the offices of the quartermaster and commissary generals and transferred to the Southern claims commission. These claims are of precisely similar nature to those now before the Southern claims commission and the war department bureaus. Have not the clerical force for their examination no proper machinery for investigating the loyalty of the claimants? Second—That Congress sanction the scheme of an annuity fund for the benefit of the families of deceased officers, and that it also provide for the permanent organization of

THE SIGNAL SERVICE,

both of which were recommended in my last annual message. Third—That the manufacturing operations of the ordnance department be concentrated at three arsenals and an armory, and that the remaining arsenals besold and the proceeds applied to this object by the ordnance department.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements for the current year were five million and fifteen thousand dollars. With my approval, the secretary of war directed that of this amount two million dollars should be expended, and no new work should be begun and none prosecuted which were not of national importance. Subsequently this amount was increased to $2,237,600, and the works are now progressing on this basis. The improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi river, under James B. Eads and his associates, is progressing favorably. At the present time there is a channel of twenty and three-tenths feet in depth between the jetties at the mouth of the pass, and eighteen and one-half feet at the head of the pass. Neither channel, however, has the width required before payments can be made by the United States. A commission of engineer officers is now examining these works, and their reports will be presented as soon as received.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy shows that branch of the service to be in condition as effective as it is possible to keep it with the means and authority given the department. It is, of course, not possible to rival the costly and progressive establishments of great European powers with the old material of our navy, to which no increase has been authorized since the war, except the eight small cruisers built to supply the place of others which had gone to decay. Yet the most has been done that was possible with the means at command, and by substantially rebuilding some of our old ships with durable material, and completely repairing our monitor fleet, the navy has been gradually so brought up that, though it does not maintain its relative position among the progressive navies of the world, it is now in a condition more powerful and effective than it ever has been in time of peace. The complete repairs of our five heavy ironclads are only delayed on account of the inadequacy of the appropriations made last year for the working bureaus of the department, which were actually less in amount than those made before the war, notwithstanding the greatly enhanced price of labor and materials and the increase in the cost of the naval service growing out of the universal use and great expense of steam machinery. The money necessary for these repairs should be provided at once, that they may be completed without further unnecessary delay and expense. When this is done all the strength that there is in our navy will be developed and useful to its full capacity, and it will be powerful for purposes of defense and also for offensive action, should the necessity for that arise within a reasonable distance from our shores. The fact that our navy is not more modern and powerful than it is has been made a cause of complaint against the secretary of the navy by persons who at the sametime criticise and complain of his endeavors to bring the navy that we have to its best and most efficient condition, but the good sense of the country will understand that it is really due to his practical action that we have at this time any effective navy force at command.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the postmaster-general shows the excess of expenditures excluding expenditures on account of previous years, over receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, to be $4,151,883.83. Estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1878, are $36,723,432.43. Estimated revenue for the same period is $30,645,165, leaving an estimated excess of expenditure to be appropriated as a deficiency of $3,-078,267.43. The postmaster-general, like his predecessors, is convinced that a change in the basis of adjusting the salaries of postmasters of the fourth class is necessary for the good of the service as well as for the interest of the government, and urgently recommends that the compensation of the class of postmasters above mentioned be based upon the business of their respective offices, as ascertained from the sworn returns to the auditor of stamps canceled.

FEARS OF PERSONAL SAFETY.

A few postmasters in the Southern States have expressed great apprehensions of their safety on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public lest it should result in the loss of their lives. But no positive testimony of interference has been submitted except in the case of a mail messenger at Spartanburg, in South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away while in charge of the mails on account of his political affiliations as assistant superintendent of the railway mail service. Investigated the case, and reported that the messenger had disappeared from his post, leaving his work to be performed by a substitute. The postmaster-general thinks this case is sufficiently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a more severe punishment should be provided for the offense of assaulting any person in charge of the mails, or of retarding or otherwise obstructing them by threats of personal injury. A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency in this department during the last fiscal year was reduced to $4,081,790.18 as against $6,169,938.88 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase in its ordinary receipts (which greatly exceeded the estimates therefor) and a slight decrease in its expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the post-office department for the last seven years have increased at an average of over eight per cent. per annum, while the increase of expenditures for the same period has been about fifty-five per cent. per annum, and the decrease of deficiency in the revenues has been at the rate of nearly two per cent. per annum.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the commissioner of agriculture accompanying this message will be found one of great interest, marking, as it does, the great progress of the last century in the variety of products of the soil, increased knowledge and skill in the labor of producing, saving and manipulating the same to prepare them for the use of man, in the improvements in machinery to aid the agriculturist in his labors, and in a knowledge of those scientific subjects necessary to a thorough system of economy in agricultural production, namely, chemistry, botany, entomology, etc. A study of this report by those interested in agriculture, and deriving their support from it, will find it of value. In pointing out those articles which are raised in greater quantity than the needs of the world require, and must sell, therefore, for less than the cost of production, and those which command a profit over cost of production because there is not an over production, I call special attention to the need of the department for a new gallery for the reception of the exhibits returned from the Centennial Exhibition, including the exhibits donated by very many foreign nations, and to the recommendations of the commissioner of agriculture generally. The reports of the district commissioners and the board of health are just received—too late to read them and to take recommendations thereon—and are herewith submitted.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The International Exhibition held in Philadelphia this year in commemoration of the one hundred anniversary of American independence, has proven a great success, and will, no doubt, be of enduring advantage to the country. It has shown the great progress in the arts, sciences, and mechanical skill made in a single century, and demonstrated that we are but little behind older nations in any one branch, while in some we scarcely have a rival. It has served, too, not only to bring peoples and products of skill and labor from all parts of the world together, but in bringing together people from all sections of our own country, which must prove a great benefit in the information imparted and pride of country engendered. It has been suggested by scientists interested in and connected with the Smithsonian Institution in a communication herewith that the government either purchase the capitol, and a suitable building be erected or purchased for its accommodation as a permanent exhibit. I earnestly recommend this, and believing that Congress would second this view, I directed that all government exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition should remain where they are, except such as might be injured by remaining in a building not intended as a protection in inclement weather, or such as may be wanted by the department furnishing them, until the question of a permanent exhibition is acted on. Although the moneys appropriated by Congress to enable the participation of the several executive departments in the International Exhibition of 1876 were not sufficient to carry out the undertaking to the full extent at first contemplated, it gives me pleasure to refer to the very efficient and creditable manner in which the board appointed from these several departments to provide an exhibition on the part of the government have discharged their duties with the funds placed at their command without a precedent to guide them in the preparation of such a display. The success of their labors was amply attested by the sustained attention which the contents of the government building attracted during the period of the Exhibition from both foreign and native visitors. I am strongly impressed with the value of the collection made by the government for the purpose of the Exhibition, illustrating, as it does, the mineral resources of the country, the statistical and practical evidences of our growth as a nation, and the uses of the mechanical arts, and the applications of applied science in the administration of the affairs of government. Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition Congress may provide for. For this act of generosity they should receive the thanks, of the people, and I respectfully suggest that a resolution of Congress to that effect be adopted.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election of any one State. The remedy is partially, no doubt, in the enlightenment of electors. The compulsory support of the free school, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens, who are educated in their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take interest enough in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws, nor select those who do. I append to this message, for convenient reference, a synoposis of administrative events, and of all recommendations made by me during the last seven years. Time may show some of these recommendations not to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will be no discredit to the administration. One of these recommendations met with the united opposition of one political party in the Senate and with a strong opposition from the other members—the treaty for the annexation of

SANTO DOMINGO

to the United States—to which I shall specially refer, maintaining as I do that if my views had been concurred in the country would be in a more prosperous condition to-day, both politically and financially. Santo Domingo is fertile, and upon its soil may be grown just those tropical products of which the United States use so much, and which are produced or prepared for market now by slave labor almost exclusively, namely, sugar, coffee, dye-woods, mahogany, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc. About seventy-five per cent. of the exports of Cuba are consumed in the United States. A large percentage of the exports of Brazil also find the same market. These are paid for almost exclusively in coin. Legislation, particularly in Cuba, being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of the products of each country, flour shipped from the Mississippi river to Havana can pass by the very entrance to the city on its way to a port in Spain, then pays a duty fixed upon articles to be re-exported, transferred to a Spanish vessel, and brought back almost to the point of starting, paying a second duty, and still leaves a profit over what would be received by direct shipment. All that is produced in Cuba could be produced in St. Domingo. Being a part of the United States, commerce between the island and mainland would be free; there would be no export duties on her shipments nor import duties on those coming here. There would be no import duties upon the supplies, machinery, etc., going from the States. The effect that would have been produced upon Cuban commerce, with these advantages to a rival, is observable at a glance. The Cuban question would have been settled long ago

IN FAVOR OF "FREE CUBA."

Hundreds of American vessels would now be advantageously used in transporting the valuable woods and other products of the soil of the island to a market and in carrying supplies and immigrants to it. The island is but sparsely settled, while it has an area sufficient for the profitable employment of several millions of people; the soil would have soon fallen into the hands of United States capitalists, and the products are so valuable in commerce that immigration would have been encouraged. The emancipated race of the South would have found there a congenial home, where their civil rights would not have been disputed, and where their labor would be so much sought after, that the poorest among them could have found the means to go. Thus, in cases of great oppression and cruelty, such as has been practiced upon them in many places within the last eleven years, whole communities would have sought refuge in Sat Domingo. I do not suppose the whole race would have gone, nor is it desirable that they should go. Their labor is desirable, indispensable almost, where they are now. But the possession of this territory would have left the negro "master of the situation," by enabling him to demand his rights at home, on pain of finding them elsewhere. I do not present these views now as a recommendation for a renewal of the subject of annexation. But I do refer to it to vindicate my previous action in regard to it. With the present Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me further than as a citizen of the republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor, integrity and prosperity of the whole land.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, December 5, 1876.

The United States Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy of the United States shows that there are belonging to the navy 146 vessels of 150,157 tons measurement. Exclusive of howitzers and Gatling guns, they carry 1,142 guns. Of these, 123, carrying 913 guns, with a measurement of 120,898 tons, have steam power, and twenty-three, carrying nominally 229 guns, are sailing vessels. In 1869 there were 203 vessels. Of these, there have been sold forty-six; broken up, eighteen; lost at sea, five; making sixty-nine vessels, thus reducing the number to 134 vessels. To which add new vessels, ten; purchased vessels, two. Thus making the whole number on the register at the present time 146 vessels. Of our present force of every class, forty are built of iron, namely: Five double-turreted ironclads, fifteen single-turreted monitors; two torpedo boats, and eighteen steamers of various classes. Of the remainder, sixty-five are of five oak, namely: one ironclad, five steamers of the first rate, twenty steamers of the second rate, nineteen steamers of the third rate, and twenty sailing vessels. The remaining forty-one are white oak ships of almost every class.

Of the whole number, seventy-five are in actual service and four are preparing for sea; sixteen may be considered as entirely unfit for future service, and the remainder are at the various navy yards, some requiring slight, and others extensive repairs, but most of them could be made ready for any special service in a short time. Seventeen of our steamers have been furnished with compound engines and boilers of the best class, and with the latest improvements, and nearly all our other steamers have, during the last eight years, been supplied with new boilers, and their machinery extensively repaired. There is also on hand, stored at the various navy yards, live oak timber sufficient for thirty-five new ships-of-war, besides a large quantity of other valuable timber and naval material of every kind.

As a remedy for the reduction of the force of our fleet from 8,500 to 7,500 men, and for the purpose of maintaining a trained class of men, skilled in their duties and devoted to their flag, the secretary repeats his recommendation of last year, that Congress shall give necessary authority to enlist annually 750 boys for the navy, under existing laws but in addition to the number of men now allowed. The system of thus training boys has been successful. The secretary also urges that enlisted men of the navy may be allowed an outfit of clothing and a banking system for the navy such as now prevails in the army.

The secretary renews the recommendation made in his successive annual reports in reference to our navy yards and stations, and to urge that their resources may be increased and that sufficient appropriations may be made to keep them in thorough repair and ready for any emergency which may arise.

On the first of July, 1875, the amount of the appropriations applicable to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was $18,301,731.27. The actual expenditures of these appropriations during that period, namely, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876, was $17,937,354.72, or about $364,376.55 less than the whole amount. The appropriations available for the present year, beginning July 1, 1876, are, in the aggregate, $12,961,790. The whole amount of these appropriations, drawn up to the first of the current month, was $7,879,758.19. From this may be deducted the amount in the hands of paymasters and agents of the government, and the amount refunded during the period above mentioned, which will reduce the amount of these appropriations actually expended since the commencement of the fiscal year and during the working months to less than $7,000,000. The estimates for the general maintenance of the navy for the next year are $18,646,012. The amount estimated for new buildings and the repairs and improvements necessary at the various navy yards, stations and hospitals is $2,908,596. There is also submitted by the bureau of ordnance an estimate for the sum of $775,500, which is deemed necessary to provide the proper amount for our large ironclads and other ships now being fitted for sea. This shows an aggregate sum of about $300,000 less than the amount which was asked for last year for like purposes.

In regard to the pay of officers of the navy, the secretary says that after careful consideration of this subject he is convinced Congress, when they fully understand it, will have no desire to withhold from any branch of the service the pay which would accrue to it under the ordinary operation of the laws and customs governing the action of the department, and will not wish to deprive well deserving officers whose lives are consecrated to their country's service, and to whom no personal fault is imputed, of the means for the proper support and education of their families. He has, besides the ordinary estimates for the next fiscal year, submitted an additional one for the sum of $1,550,000 to supply the inevitable deficiency in the "pay appropriation," and to enable the department to rescind its order placing all unemployed officers on furlough pay, and to make up to those who have been or may be so reduced without fault on their part the amount of pay which they would otherwise have received. Congress will be earnestly pressed to make this provision, and if it do so, the department will have great gratification in carrying it out, otherwise the service and the department will have no alternative but to submit to the deficiency and the reduction which it entails.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW.—Bayard Taylor believes in mothers-in-law, but he probably never had one to sing out to him in the blue murkiness of the night: "Stop haugin' on that gate."

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Public Lands.

The report of the secretary of the interior of the United States says: During the year ending June 30, 1876, public lands in the United States were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	540,091.87
Military warrant locations	137,640.00
Homestead entries	2,875,909.67
Timber culture entries	607,984.87
Agricultural college scrip locations	2,320.60
Approved to States as swamps	1,096,005.52
Certified to railroads	1,001,778.34
Certified for agricultural colleges	42,000.09
Certified for common schools	127,686.15
Certified for universities	4,460.44
Certified for public buildings	5,118.84
Approved to States for internal improvements	52,331.56
Sioux halfbreed scrip locations	1,568.74
Chippewa halfbreed scrip locations	19,480.27
Total	6,524,326.36

a quantity less by 545,944.93 acres than that disposed of the preceding year. The cash receipts were $1,747,215.85; a sum less by $32,400.42 than that received the previous year. During the year 21,806,517.25 acres were surveyed, making, with the quantity previously surveyed, 702,059,611.47 acres, and leaving yet to be surveyed 1,132,665,244.53 acres. The quantity of land taken up under the Homestead and Timber-culture acts is 661,966.68 acres greater than that reported last year. [As these entries are generally by actual settlers, the increase is at once gratifying and encouraging.

Origin of the Polka.

About 1830 a peasant girl, being in service in a tradesman's family at Elbesteinitz, in Bohemia, beguiled herself one Sunday afternoon in her kitchen by endeavoring to invent a new step, which she tried to adapt to a village song. While thus disporting herself